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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

ETHNOLOGY IN AMERICA.

United States Exploring Expedition, 1838-42. The Races of Man and their Geographical Distribution. By C. Pickering, M.D. Folio. Philadelphia. Printed by C. Sherman.

We are not aware that there is another copy of this work on our side of the Atlantic; and yet we have been pondering upon it for the last six weeks. It is not indeed a book to hurry through, and, what is worse for us, it is not a book which we can adequately represent. Dr. Pickering accompanied Commodore Wilkes on his Expedition, as one of its "scientific corps," and this is the result of his diligent observations. We cannot give his map of eleven colours, so essential to his statements and theory,—we cannot transport our readers to the other side of the earth, and show them the regions or spots where pink, red, blue, yellow, green, brown, &c., of various shades, point to the localities of more variously shaded human beings. The Doctor says there are Eleven Races of Men, and he tells us where he met with them, what they are like, and his reasons for classifying them. We shall touch upon them all *en route*, (and we are glad to be able to use a French phrase with propriety, and not according to the piebald style of too many of our fellow penmen):—

"I have (says our author) seen in all eleven races of men; and though I am hardly prepared to fix a positive limit to their number. I confess after having visited so many different parts of the globe, that I am at a loss where to look for others. They may be enumerated conveniently enough in the order of complexion; and, beginning with the lightest, I will add some of the more obvious distinctive characters.

"a. White.

"1. *Arabian*.—The nose prominent, the lips thin, the beard abundant, and the hair straight or flowing.

"2. *Abyssinian*.—The complexion hardly becoming florid; the nose prominent, and the hair crisped.

"b. Brown.

"3. *Mongolian*.—Beardless, with the hair perfectly straight and very long.

"4. *Hottentot*.—Negro features, and close woolly hair; and the stature diminutive.

"5. *Malay*.—Features not prominent in the profile; the complexion darker than in the preceding races, and the hair straight or flowing.

"c. Blackish brown.

"6. *Papuan*.—Features not prominent in the profile; the beard abundant, the skin harsh to the touch, and the hair crisped or frizzled.

"7. *Negrillo*.—Apparently beardless; the stature diminutive, the features approaching those of the Negro, and the hair woolly.

"8. *Indian or Telingan*.—The features approaching those of the Arabian; and the hair in like manner, straight or flowing.

"9. *Ethiopian*.—The complexion and features intermediate between those of the Telingan and Negro; and the hair crisped.

"d. Black.

"10. *Australian*.—Negro features, but combined with straight or flowing hair.

"11. *Negro*.—Close woolly hair; the nose much flattened, and the lips very thick.

"In an absolute sense, the terms 'white and black' are both inapplicable to any shade of the human complexion; but they are sanctioned by general usage, and there may be some convenience in retaining the above four general divisions. Two of the

races may therefore be designated as white, three as brown, four as blackish-brown, and two as black.

"Five of the races have the hair straight or flowing; while in the others it is more or less crisped, and in two of them it may with propriety be termed wool.

"Other modes of associating the races may be also mentioned. Maritime habits, and the part they appear to have taken in colonizing the globe, would lead us to separate the Malay, Negrillo, and Papuan; or the three island from the eight continental races.

"Again, looking to their distribution over the surface of the globe: six of the races may be regarded as Asiatic or East Indian, and four as African; the eleventh (the White race) being in common, or holding geographically an intermediate position.

"The existence of races, it should be observed, is a phenomenon independent of climate. All the physical races that occur in cold regions can be traced by continuity to the Tropics; where, moreover, we find other races in addition.

"By the same evidence of geographical continuity, the population of one hemisphere can be satisfactorily derived from the other; but a difficulty arises in narrowing the circle. On the one hand, it seems quite impossible to trace the four African races to any part of Asia; and on the other, it will be equally difficult to connect the Mongolian race with the African continent."

After this enumeration, the author commences his particulars with, No. 1, the Mongolian Race, beardless, and so feminine that both sexes appear alike:—

"At Singapore, (he says,) some unlooked for testimony came to the support of views already expressed; and on a point of this kind I would lay great stress on the observation of uncivilized man. Our Feejeean, Veindovi, was now, for the first time, brought in contact with a body of Chinese; and he at once identified them with his old acquaintances, the tribes of Northwest America."

No. 2 is the Malay race, remarkably amphibious, and the most widely scattered of any within the author's universal bounds:—

"Yellow (he observes) is the favourite colour throughout the countries inhabited by the Malay race, and it appears to be really the one most becoming to the deep brown complexion. Wreaths, too, are very generally worn for ornament, and they have appeared to me peculiarly adapted to the Malay style of feature.

"A remarkable variation in stature occurs in the Malay race. The Polynesians (particularly the Tahitians, Samoans, and Tonga islanders) appear to exceed in size the rest of mankind; while the East Indian tribes, and the inhabitants of the Indo-Chinese countries, fall decidedly below the general average. I will not undertake to offer an explanation; but there are facts connected with the nature of the food that have appeared worthy of notice.

"Both divisions of the race live principally on vegetable food; but there is this striking difference. The food of the East Indian consists almost exclusively of rice; while the Polynesian (to whom grain of every kind is unknown), draws his subsistence mainly from farinaceous roots, and from certain fruits of similar consistence. The further superiority in the stature of the Polynesian chiefs seems a remarkable circumstance, when we consider that they are hereditary. At the Hawaiian Islands, residents declared, that it depended very much on 'the greater quantity of food they obtained while young; and I have reason to believe that the remark is not without foundation."

This will tell against cheap boarding-schools, and even what are called well-regulated families; where

the juvenile appetite is too often considered to be enormous by prudent mothers and stingy nurses. Live and let live ought to be the motto between luxurious parents and hungry children. Plenty of plain food, and no nonsense about the quantity, if they wish them to grow up like Polynesian chiefs.

No. 3, Australian race, of Negro complexion and features, with hair and not wool, and so far from Malay amphibiousness, the author never saw one employed as a mariner.

"Much was said of the ravages of the 'native dog,' or rather Australian wolf; for although the animal is somewhat at variance with the zoological character of Australia, I could not learn that it is ever the companion of man. The only specimen I ever saw, was kept in confinement; and I found other reasons for suspecting that it is a peculiar species. If these inferences are confirmed, the Australians will be found to be destitute of domestic animals; a circumstance, perhaps, fairly unique. Indeed, I know of no other branches of the human family that are thus situated, besides the inhabitants of a few detached Coral islands, and possibly, the Californians of Sacramento."

No. 4, Papuan, (New Guinea, &c.) robust blacks, like the Feejee Islands, and peculiar from the rest of mankind, in the hardness or harshness of their skin:

"This point long since attracted the attention of those Tonga people, from whom Mariner derived his accurate notices of the Feejee Islands. It is proper to add, that I have not examined the quality of the skin in the Negrillo race."

"The hair of the Papuan is in great quantity, is naturally frizzled and bushy, and so coarse as to be rather wiry than woolly. When dressed according to the Feejee fashion, it forms a resisting mass, and offers no slight protection against the blow of a club. I have had occasion to remark that it actually incommoded the wearer when lying down; and to this circumstance, rather than to any foppery, I am disposed to attribute the origin of the wooden neck-pillow. The beard does not appear to grow so long, or to cover so large a portion of the face as in the White race; but the Papuan exceeds the remaining races in the quantity of beard.

"As evidence of the prevailing stoutness of limb, the instance may be mentioned, in which the measure of a Feejeean's leg was found to encircle three united of three of our men. Another physical peculiarity was remarked, in the frequent examples of unusual shortness of neck. The tallest Feejeean met with, measured six feet six inches; and he was tolerably well proportioned, though more slender than his companions. It was stated on good authority, that there were Feejeans who exceeded in size any of the Tonga men; but so far as my own observation extended, the average stature was less.

"Among a variety of fashions, the men sometimes wore very numerous slender braids; and though I saw nothing to justify the report, that 'the Feejeans count the separate hairs,' the attentions bestowed on the head-dress occupy no inconsiderable portion of their lives.

"The seeming absence of tattooing was at first attributed to the circumstance that the Feejee complexion is too dark to show the markings conspicuously. It appeared, however, that the women have the practice, and cover the markings by the dress. Ornament and national designation are, in this case out of the question; and the reasons assigned by the Feejeans, are probably not more reliable than their tales respecting circumcision and the removal of a finger-joint. Tattooing occurs among the modern Arabs, derived apparently from certain nations of

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antiquity; and there seems every probability that the custom originated with a light-coloured race. The question will acquire further interest if it can be made to appear that in this one instance the Feejeans have borrowed a custom from the Polynesians.

"In many instances, the women were further marked on the arms and upper part of the breast with elevated scars; such as have been observed to replace tattooing in other countries where the complexion is very dark. These scars had sometimes the form of stars, or of concentric circles.

"With the change in complexion, a change had taken place in national taste in regard to colours; yellow, the favourite with the Malayan race, giving place, among the Feejeans, to vermilion-red. White seemed in some measure a rival; for the lace-like tapa covering the hair of the men in the semblance of a turban, together with the belt or sash, completing their dress, were invariably white. By a coincidence showing actual accordance with the complexion, red and white were subsequently found to be the favourite colours with the equally dark Telingans of Hindostan; and were used almost exclusively in the dress of those seen at Singapore. Another difference in Feejean taste, consisted in an abatement of the excessive fondness for flowers, which is manifested by the Polynesians."

No. 5, the Negrito, who "has much the same complexion as the Papuan; but differs in the diminutive stature, the general absence of a beard, the projecting of the lower part of the face or the inclined profile, and the exaggerated Negro features.

"The hair, also, is more woolly than in the Papuan, though far from equalling in knotty closeness that of the Negro."

No. 6, the Telingan, with complexion "much the same as in the two preceding races; and is so decidedly darker than in the Malayan, that by common consent it is called black; although, on comparison, the hue differs widely from that of the unmixed Negro. The true colour may be formed by mixing red and black; and in reference to the use of the term of 'purple-brown' and that of 'olive,' it should be observed, that neither blue nor green enter into any variety of human complexion." [Except nitrate of silver gents.]

No. 7, Negro, who "appears to exceed all other races in depth of hue; and in the close woolly texture of the hair, is rivalled only by the Hottentot. The absence of rigidity and of a divided apex in the cartilage of the nose, is a character common equally to the Malayan, and probably to some of the other races."

No. 8, Ethiopian, "intermediate in personal appearance between the Telingan and the Negro. The complexion, too, seems generally darker than in the Telingan race, holding the third rank in depth of hue. The hair is crisped, but fine in its texture; and I have never seen it wavy, as in the Papuan; from which latter race the Ethiopian differs in having a soft skin and European-like features.

"Various modern travellers have been struck with the resemblance of the Ethiopian to the Telingan race. The same circumstance was noticed in ancient times by Herodotus; who also speaks of the remarkable beauty of those living southwest of Arabia; an opinion in which, from actual observation, I am now prepared to concur."

No. 9, Hottentot, which did not come purely under the author's inspection, and is therefore briefly dismissed.

No. 10, Abyssinian, which he says "is the third physical race, which will enter into the question of the primitive Egyptians. The profile of the young person above-mentioned corresponded well with that of the monumental Egyptian; and his shaven head, large projecting ears, and grave expression of countenance, heightened the resemblance. It seems, however, that the true Abyssinian (as first pointed out to me by Mr. Gliddon) has been separately and distinctly figured on the Egyptian monuments; in the two men leading a camelopard in the tribute-procession to Thouthmosis III.; and this opinion was confirmed by an examination of the original painting at Thebes."

And No. 11, and last, the White or Arabian race, which "may be characterized by its superiority in lightness of complexion, in thinness of lip, in prominence of nose, and in length and copiousness of beard. No one of these tests is of itself sufficient to distinguish the race; for Abyssinians, in some instances, rival it in prominence of nose; Telingans, or even Ethiopians, in thinness of lip; many Papuans have as copious a beard; and I have myself seen the florid complexion among Mongolians of high northern latitudes. So far, however, as my observation has extended, flaxen hair, red hair, and blue eyes (albinoes being excepted) are found only in the White race."

The author divides them into the Frank or Europeans and the Oriental, but we have not room for the differences:—

"At Singapore, individuals belonging to no less than eight physical races were found to be congregated together. The White race was represented by Europeans and by numerous Orientals; the Mongolian, by Chinese; the Malayan, by the native population of the East Indies; the Telingan, by adventurers from Hindostan; the Negrito, by slaves from New Guinea; the Negro, too, was present in a few instances; as was, likewise, the true Abyssinian; and, in all probability, the Ethiopian, in some of the mixed Arabs. Indeed, as we had brought with us the Papuan, in the person of Veindovi, the Australian and the Hottentot were the only races remaining unrepresented at Singapore.

"The existence of such a spot on the globe is a fact deserving attention; especially when it is considered, that this gathering is chiefly independent of European shipping, and of the modern town of Singapore; the same causes and the same modes of conveyance having for many centuries directed emigration from various quarters to the Straits of Malacca.

"Density of population being independent of territorial extent, the races when compared by the number of individuals, rank differently from the appearance of things on the map. The usual estimates of the population of the globe vary from eight hundred to a thousand millions; and, taking the mean, the human family would seem to be distributed among the races in something like the following proportions:—

The White	350,000,000
The Mongolian	300,000,000
The Malayan	120,000,000
The Telingan	60,000,000
The Negro	55,000,000
The Ethiopian	5,000,000
The Abyssinian	3,000,000
The Papuan	3,000,000
The Negrito	3,000,000
The Australian	500,000
The Hottentot	500,000

With this summing up we might conclude; but the following Miscellany seems to us to be curious, and likely to interest our readers:—

"The diversity of languages in America is a serious obstacle to missionary operations; and I have sometimes thought, it may have had a very important bearing on the destiny of our aboriginal tribes. When, too, it is considered that the professed interpreters seldom acquire a correct knowledge of these languages, it may be questioned whether the people themselves have hitherto been fairly reached?"

Between Oregon and California, "a native was reported to have been seen wearing a species of cuirass; in all probability, similar to the one obtained from the same tribe through the Hudson Bay Company. This cuirass is composed of flattened parallel sticks, woven together by means of twine; most of which is of vegetable fibre, and the residue of human hair. The shoulder-straps are of the usual soft leather, but with the hair remaining on. Apart from the peculiarities in the manufacture, this, and the slight leather shield of the Missouri, form the only examples I am acquainted with of the use of defensive armour by the American tribes."

Honden Island, (not far from the Marquesas).—"The myriads of sea-birds, and the absence of cocoa palms, announced that there were no human inhabitants. So, on landing, did the absence of the house-fly and of the Morinda; although the soil was found to be chiefly overgrown with the Pandanus. A

third danger, however, presented itself, in the sharks, which were more numerous than at any other place visited. Our boats were regularly followed by long processions of them; and as the swell sometimes elevated the foremost above us, it required some familiarity with the sea to dispel apprehensions of an attack. Indisputable evidence of their prowess was found in the mutilated condition of the turtle that had sought refuge on the strand."

"I landed on Bellinghausen Island, which is quite small, only some three or four miles in diameter, and is situated to the westward of the Tabeiian Group. No traces of natives were discovered; but the seabirds breeding in numbers, the large fishes in the pools of the coral-shelf, and the fearlessness of the sharks in the lagoon, all betokened the absence of a general disturbing cause. On my first landing on a coral island, I was about seizing a spotted eel (*Muraena*), coiled in a small cavity; when Sac, our New Zealand sailor, held my hand, with a friendly warning. Here, however, some of large size did not always wait for the attack; and a bite, like the cut of a hatchet, was received by one of our men."

At the Tarawan group of islands, "a marked change had taken place from the customs of the Polynesians. There was a word for lying, and even for sarcasm; divination or sorcery was also known; and the natives paid worship to the manes or spirits of their departed ancestors. The conical hat was found here, and had given its name to one of the islands of the group. A novel use was made of the cocoa palm, to produce a kind of molasses; and in conformity with a common belief, these were the only islanders seen in the Pacific 'who had decayed teeth.' Shortsightedness was well known; and again, unlike the Polynesians, the majority of the population were of inferior stature. The limit in respect to children was here extended to three. Although there was little communication even between the different islands of the group, Mr. Hale found a traditional knowledge both of Banabe (or Ascension) in the Caroline Group, and of Samon.

"The branching shark's teeth saws, a weapon so unique and formidable in appearance, together with the defensive armour of cocoa fibre, were found at Drummond Island. The form of the cuirass is nearly the same with that of Ombay, as figured in the French Voyages. Moreover, the Tarawan paddle resembles the oar of the Persian Gulf; and we note, also, that children were betrothed at an early age; and that the Pharaonic custom was observed of naming a child after the grandfather."

Some convicts from Australia reached the Feejee Islands about forty years ago, "and among them an Irishman, whom we found still living, after a residence of forty years. At one time, this man had attained higher honours than will probably be hereafter conferred on a European; among other marks of distinction, having a hundred wives. And he continued to be a favourite with the natives, although the number of his wives had been reduced to three. His children amounted in all to forty-seven." [No justice for Ireland anywhere!]

"The modern profanation of their revered element by the custom of smoking has not hitherto extended to the Parsees; and I found that my not practising this custom had been remarked by them. It is commonly said, that Parsees will not fire a musket; but one of the sect assured me, that his people used muskets at the time when they fought with the Muslims.

"On recurring to Hawaiian volcanic action, it appeared to me that a subterranean lava stream coming in contact with water, would account for the catastrophe of Pompeii."

These quotations are very unconnected, but we could not, without more painstaking than seemed necessary, string them better together. There is a great deal of information in this volume; though we do not attach so much importance as the author does to many coincidences on which he supports his views. Near the conclusion are some very useful remarks on the means of introducing and acclimating plants and animals from foreign countries into other countries.

PARISIAN REVOLUTIONS.

Pictures from Revolutionary Paris, sketched during the First Phase of the Revolution of 1848. By J. P. Simpson, Esq., M.A., Author of "Letters from the Danube," &c. 2 vols. Blackwoods.

LET us hope that by the election of Louis Napoleon Buonaparte the Revolution of 1848 is *un fait accompli*; and that he who has gathered his five millions of votes for the Presidency (a mode of investiture into supreme power unparalleled in the history of the world) will have nothing beyond the onerous task of winding up the tangled threads of that awful movement, and re-establishing order and prosperity throughout the splendid country he is thus remarkably called upon to govern. It is, indeed, a labour to look forward to with apprehension, and almost with dismay; but Louis Napoleon is a brave man by nature, example, and education; and those who undervalue his capacity are somewhat wrong in their estimate. He may be the Nephew of his Uncle—a phenomenon of wonder among mankind; but he is not so destitute of talent as to render that relationship disgraceful. Those who have seen and known most of the Prince during his sojourn in England are far from considering him in the light in which less informed persons and writings are so prone to paint him. With fair play, we doubt not he will act the part of an able politician and successful ruler.

The nine months' events which have led to his elevation have, it is true, left a strange and difficult state of affairs to be adjusted; and of these, Mr. Simpson affords us a very lively description. But as it is not our practice to criticise matter which has appeared in our contemporaries, we shall be brief in our notice of his Papers, the majority of which have been published as a series in *Blackwood's Magazine*, and also as letters in the *Times*,—and again, under the signature of the "Flaneur," in *Bentley's Miscellany*. This is enough to speak for their merit and popularity; and the author has added much new observation "painted from the life," and introduced the whole by a very well written view of Paris, and the conditions of every class of its society previous to the convulsion of February. The utter immorality, corruption, and depravity, are dwelt on most emphatically, of which alone we offer an example:—

"Of a truth, the cynism of corruption was at its height. It needed but small attempts at proselytism. Men fell down of their own accord, and worshipped the golden calf. The love of money was the religion of the day. Gambling had been put down with a pretence of morality. But fortunes were to be made—no matter how—and, at all events, with an impatience that could await neither toil nor time. The *Bourse* became an impure and troubled gulf, into which men and women, young and old, dived with the hope of bringing up precious stones. The enriched divers were few; the many were swamped—they never appeared upon the surface again; self-exile—a black-leg existence—disgrace—was the lot of many young worshippers at the shrine. Some of birth and education boldly flung their future destinies into a military career, as common soldiers in Africa; suicide was supposed to whitewash the memory of a few; families and females sank into the obscurity of poverty, to try new schemes of quick alchemy. The money-getting mania was fevered to a frenzied delirium in all kinds of other speculations, as well as in stock-jobbing. Transactions in railway shares were undertaken, in order to make rapid fortunes; and bribery and corruption were employed in the most barefaced and wholesale manner, to obtain concessions for railway schemes, which otherwise would not have been granted. The *pots de vin*—as the moneys lavished in bribery upon men in authority by jobbers in public works, or would-be directors of theatres, or undertakers of government monopolies, were humbly termed—were so overfilled by exaction, or so contested by rival employes until they broke in their conflicting gripe, that they ran over into public sight and public cognizance. The example was followed all down the scale of the administration and government-office ladder. *Scandale*

succeeded *scandale*, until the whole country sickened with the stench of so much rottenness. The detection of two ex-cabinet ministers—M. Teste and General Culières—in wholesale corrupt practices, gave the culminating point to the noisome heap of dishonesty and infamy. The public was utterly disgusted, or pretended to be so; the lower classes, if not less corrupt at heart, at least less exposed to the temptations of such corruptions, murmured openly and loudly. The expression of the more general feeling against the government of Louis Philippe, spite of the commonly acknowledged integrity of the chief of the then existing cabinet, or at least of his personal integrity as regarded his own advantage,—for his cognizance and tacit encouragement of the corruption going forward can scarcely be denied,—may be said to have burst forth upon this last occasion, and blown the first general breath of discontent, disgust, and disaffection. The want of all political truth and faith in foreign affairs had more than once been flagrant and notorious, especially if one looks back upon the year 1840, or considers the epoch of the Spanish marriages. But this species of immorality cannot be taken into account as regards the revolutionary effects produced by such causes; for, in foreign politics, no general feeling of dissatisfaction to any such symptom of national dishonour seems ever to be produced among the French. The corruption of journalism—not only in political concerns, but in private, and especially literary and theatrical matters—was too notorious, and too much accepted as a natural state of things, to be taken also as any cause of general disgust. To such a pitch was it carried, however, that it would have been impossible to have impressed any French mind with the belief that any real independence could exist in our English press; and perhaps, after all, small as may have been the drop of genuine disgust as regarded the state of journalism, it may have contributed, in some degree, to fill the measure of the cup.

"In addition to the corrupt practices of some of the men who had been members of the government—practices looked upon by themselves, it may almost be supposed, as venial, so common and generally pursued were they—came before the disgusted public also the *scandale* of a forgery committed by a young prince of noble family; another, of the black-legging attempt of a royal aide-de-camp; and many more 'too like the former,' too numerous to mention. Like a thunder-clap, in the midst of this gathering cloud, burst forth then the knowledge of the fearful assassination of his own wife by a noble duke—a man of place—a hanger-on of the court—a personal friend of the king. Those who happened to be in Paris at the time never could forget the profound impression made upon the public mind, and especially among the lower classes, by this horrible and astounding crime. There were many who could not but feel that this impression was ominous of evil. The opinion was openly expressed at the time. Louis Philippe himself is said to have felt it thus, and to have exclaimed, upon hearing the terrible news—'*Le malheureux! il ne sait pas tout le mal qu'il a fait.*' The murmuring of the lower classes was loud and significant. 'He will be spared because he is rich and noble,' they said aloud; 'but if his head does not fall on the scaffold, we will have that of Louis Philippe.' The noble duke did not die on the scaffold; but Louis Philippe has fallen from his throne. It may not be too fantastic to assert that this crime, in a man of the higher classes, was one other blow of the mallet that finally shattered the seemingly firm fabric of a dynasty.

"The corruption that existed in the administration of the government—in the public works—in the establishment and management of companies—in every matter of patronage and interest—was scarcely less, although it smouldered under the ashes laid upon it by the restrictions of the law in all commercial dealings. The man who would keep his word of honour in a bad bargain, unless fettered by legal signature and stamp, instead of being admired as a man of honour, was despised as a fool who knew not how to manage his concerns. The many

escapes of men, overwhelmed by their liabilities, out of the country, and the many fraudulent bankruptcies, tell their own tale. This want of faith and truth became daily more conspicuous in all the dealings of social intercourse between man and man: the poison ran through every vein of the great body; society was gangrened to the core. The lower classes, meanwhile, although less exposed to the corruption of self-interest, as has been before remarked, were not less profoundly immoral. The same literary influences in dramas, books, pamphlets, or journals, which fostered this immorality, taught them, at the same time, that they were all virtuous, all good, all praiseworthy, all honest, all admirable,—and, aided by that foundation of vanity and self-conceit which forms so great a basis of the French character, made them consider themselves the most injured and oppressed of tyrannized parias. They saw the successful winners in dishonest speculations, and the corrupt employes, surrounded with those splendours of affluence which the French, more than any other nation, bestow so much upon their outward existence, and openly revelling in luxurious and voluptuous pleasures, which they themselves did not condemn, but only envied. They saw those raised but a few steps above themselves in the social ladder following in the same enticing path. They themselves only too frequently suffered; and, urged on by those journalists, who designedly pointed out their sufferings, but perverted and mis-stated the causes, too many gave way to a bitter hatred towards all above them, more especially the shopkeeping and flourishing *bourgeoisie*, as nearest to them, and most attainable; and, while they hated the corrupt with all this hatred of envy, they made believe to themselves that they despised and abhorred the corruption. The corruption of the day may thus be looked upon as a powerful ingredient in the medley of causes which fostered a revolutionary spirit: it has thus been laid down as one of the most powerful tints in the colouring of the background prepared for the dark pictures that are to follow. Where private morality was in the mass an unknown thing, public virtue could be nought but a mere semblance. Where a false interpretation of honour took the place of honesty, national prosperity and order could not be long maintained. Some of the main causes, therefore, of the French Revolution of 1848 may be looked for, not only in political events and the struggle of parties, but in the rotten condition of French society; in the false and distorted views of virtue, of morality, of all good, as well as of true liberty, that had been adopted by French minds; in the ignorance of all the firm principles of faith and truth; in the spurious and dangerous nature of the false gods who took the place of the true; in the corrupt influences that, coming from on high, descended, like a baneful blight, lower and lower, until the whole system was diseased."

Biographical Sketch, the Poetical Meditations, &c., of M. de Lamartine. Translated by the Rev. W. Pulling. Wright.

THE sketch of the French poet and politician is written with enthusiastic admiration; but presents some strange inconsecutive paradoxes. For example, we are told, that at the election of the 25th of April, ten departments gave him 3,348,201 votes, (more than a third of the whole number in France;) and the author naively adds, "Is not this a proof of the old axiom—*Vox populi, vox Dei!*" Surely it is the very reverse; for the Voice of God does not change within a few weeks, and sink from its overwhelming force into a pitiable whisper. Well may he exclaim with Coriolanus, "Now you have left your Voices, I have nothing further with you;" or, "Must these have voices that can yield them now, and straight disclaim their tongues!" when speaking of "this common body (that) like to a vagabond flag upon the stream, goes to and back," and rots itself in motion. Even already is the new President experiencing the same sickness, (*vox Dei, forsooth!*) and it would seem as if voting for a person in France, instead of being a pledge of support in the office to which he was thereby raised, was a pastime of tossing up and

immediate desertion. If the matter was not so great and serious, it would be exceedingly droll.

Some raised aloft come tumbling down again;
And (all so hard) they bound, and rise again!

What topsy-turries are to ensue, Cassandra herself, if alive, could not tell; no, nor Madame Krudener; nor the *Prophetic Almanack*; nor Francis Moore, who does not belong to the movement, but to the Stationary. We think it probable that the People will make out and complete the cycle of the year in monthly revolutions, as they have not only begun to count them, but gone nearly half way through; for we have by name the July, the February, the April, the June, and now the December revolutions, as great historical facts; and there can be no ostensible reason why the January, March, May, August, September, October, or November revolutions should not follow in course, as the wind blows and the weather permits.

But to return to Lamartine. His early life is imaginative and romantic; and his eastern travels, and memorable interview with Lady Hester Stanhope, not the least extraordinary portion of it. His biographer says:—

"Her pride, her eccentricities, the deadly war which she waged with the borrowed virtues and hypocrisy of the great world, could not fail to make her enemies; but the power of Pitt covered her with an impenetrable buckler; she disposed of appointments, dignities, and pensions. Everybody knew it, and humbly bent before the minister's private secretary."

So little does even an English writer, writing on French affairs, and with French notions, seem to know of his own country. M. de Lamartine's *Trois Mois au Pouvoir* supersedes any revelations Mr. Pulling could furnish on this period, when he rose like a rocket to fall like the stick, or, by a comparison more due to his genius and character, like a meteor, to be cast down and trodden out by Caesar Napoleon. A handsome intelligent portrait fronts the title page. The translated poetry is but indifferent; but the volume is for the hour, and with all its little characteristic blemishes, rather interesting than otherwise. Where it fails to inform, it serves to amuse.

NEW NOVELS.

Martin Toutroun: a Frenchman in London in 1831. Bentley.

THOUGH far from new, the idea of a Frenchman making his observations upon London society is always susceptible of being modified in a new manner; and thus Martin Toutroun, a good-looking Parisian youth of the *bourgeoisie* class, who has an excellent opinion of himself and of France, is made amusing and whimsical enough in the volume before us. One defect is, that he writes and speaks too good English in fully one-half of the narration—that is to say, he uses words and idioms that no Frenchman ever dreamed of. Where the opposite style has been observed, the humour is consequently more piquant; as, for instance, the hero's remarks on landing at Dover:—

"An Englishman, seeing my interest for his country, immediately offered me his services to show me everything; and I fully perceived, that by his manner of receiving my observations, he appreciated my style of thinking, and that he was well disposed to concur in my historical ideas. This man made me acquainted with an interesting fact, which, perhaps, is not generally known, and which I think it my duty, as a traveller, to recount faithfully; and this is it—that Shakespeare, a famous English poet and actor, was born on a mountain near Dover—a mountain whose pointed and elevated summit is a fit emblem of the genius whose birth it witnessed, and from which one can see with the naked eye the whole coast of France. It is, doubtless, this beautiful and sublime prospect which inspired the poet, and made his genius and his imagination burst forth; so that we can, without exaggeration, say, that without France England would be without a poet, or national poetry. The poet's residence is still called *cliff*,

which means to say, a scarped rock, near which was his house, where, inspired by Nature, he sung all those beautiful things which we have lately recognised as such in France.

"My guide, an intelligent man, perceiving how deeply I was interested in my own country, made me acquainted with another fact well worth the telling, and which redounds in a peculiar manner to the glory of France—which is, that on the other side of Dover, in a castle strongly situated on the shore, called Walmer, which means *muraille de mer*, there lives the famous English general, Wellington. It appears that the English government, always having a watchful eye upon France, and fearing those ebullitions of bravery and of glory which are so constantly stirring up the French, and make them dangerous neighbours, and worthy of unremitted vigilance, has thought fit to place their most famous general in a position from which he can watch our proceedings, and be ready to act instantly in the event of any sudden and unforeseen attack. I am told that it is this very general who has got people to believe that he gained the battle, so called, of Waterloo, whilst all the time it is an understood thing that the French allowed themselves to be beaten on that occasion, on purpose to get rid of the tyranny of Napoleon, which was becoming burdensome to them.

"On returning from my walk, and wishing to get rid of my guide, I asked him to go to the coach-office to find out at what time the coach started, when I found out that either he was totally divested of sense, or that I was not yet master of the English language in all its intricacies. I said to him, 'Go to the Bureau of Diligence, to say when it parts,' which appeared to me as intelligible as need be. But my friend stood still as stiff as a post, and by his gestures made me fully understand that though an Englishman may not understand his own language, he is by no means deficient in the power of standing up for his own interests. I was obliged to pay him for his walk."

This is better than talking of "pews" in churches, "forests of women's bonnets," "waiting for the opening of the service," "monuments embedded in the wall," &c. &c., which are expressions no foreigner could employ,—and especially one who, in the rest of the work, is represented as being so ludicrously ignorant of the English tongue. Here is a specimen in a love-letter:—

"Il faut que je parle. Le silence me pèse. Je n'en peux plus, belle et adorable Miss. Je vous aime—en un mot—oui—ou je parle, ou je crève. Mon cœur et ma main sont tout à vous. Je me jette, moi, ma personne, mes titres, ma fortune, mes espérances, tout je jette à vos pieds. Disposez-en. Les transports m'enlèvent—je ne me possède plus. Je me consume par un feu lent. Je souffre et mon esprit ardent. Ne soyez pas insensible, vous qui faites mes délices. Les courants de ma vie se calmeront si vous me regardez avec compassion; mais si vous me repoussez, l'amertume et le désespoir me tendent les bras. Croyez donc à mon amour, O adorable Miss! Croyez que je suis prêt à faire un grand sacrifice. Oui—je le fais—dès ce moment je le fais—sachez votre pouvoir. Dès ce moment je me déclare. Je m'arrache le mot—je cède—je deviens Besette. Je le jure sur la cendre de Napoleon." This word, *Besette*, was the culminating point of the declaration, for it being necessary to give a proof of my sincerity, that sincerity was marked by the sacrifice which I was about to make. I was now certain that Miss Grobète would accept me. Everything led me to believe this; and as she was but slightly versed in French, speaking it but little, and understanding it less, I proceeded to translate my words into English, which would be the surest way of making her understand my real meaning. Here follows my translation:—

"It must that I speak. Silence weighs me. I can no more of it, beautiful and adorable Miss. I love you with one word—yes—or I talk, or I burst. My heart and hand are all at you. I throw myself, my body, my title-deeds, my fortune, my hopes, to your feet: dispose them. Transportation enlivens me. I do not possess myself any more. I consume

myself by a slow fire. I suffer from ardent spirits. Do not be without sense, you who make my sweets. The currents of my life will be sweeter if you regard me with compassion; but if you push me, bitterness and despair tender me their arms. Believe then to my love, O adorable Miss—believe I am ready to make a grand sacrifice. Yes—I make him—from this moment I make him—know your power. From this moment I declare myself. I pull out the word—I am Besette. I swear this upon Napoleon's cinders!"

Martin's adventures in search of a rich English wife are laughable in the caricature line. He mixes with London citizens and their families, goes to the Lord Mayor's ball, assumes a title, and is everywhere perplexed, annoyed, and disappointed. In fine, there is a great deal of entertaining matter in his misconceptions and remarks; though, as we have observed, he has not been able to preserve the character of the Frenchman throughout, and is not so bizarre in the vernacular as in his Parisian views.

The Lancashire Witches. By W. H. Ainsworth. 3 vols. Colburn.

THIS tale has appeared in the columns of one of our most widely circulated Sunday newspapers, and is therefore, according to *Literary Gazette* rule, out of our critical province. Still, we must offer a few remarks.

The continued publication of a connected story in a serial or periodical imposes troublesome shackles upon the writer, and is usually injurious to the easy and natural development of his design. Instead of progressive incidents, attended by instructive reflections and intervals of repose, he is bound to hurry on, and in every number or part (as the case may be), to stir up striking effects, and break off with some point exciting the reader's curiosity or interest for the next chapter that is to come. In the meantime, the desire to learn the sequel fades or dies away. We forget exactly how matters left off; and the force of the *dénouement* is thus considerably weakened or lost. The thing does not run smooth, but advances with jerks—by fits and starts. The process is inconvenient, and effects are manifoldly divided, instead of being concentrated.

Such, we say, is the common course of productions brought before the world in this way. But if we speak the truth of the work before us, we must allow that Mr. Ainsworth has been peculiarly fortunate in his choice of subject, and happy in its treatment. It is essentially all action, and falls as naturally into separate scenes and sketches as if the Lancashire Witches had lived for no other purpose than to afford an author the opportunity for representing them vividly in this style. At his call, they come supernaturally, (not like shadows), and so depart. Then, interwoven with the belief in them, not by the vulgar and ignorant alone, but the crowned head of a Solomon and the wisest sages of the law, the superstitions that covered the land—the persecutions, either from mistaken bigotry, personal hate, or sordid motives—vary the picture as it glances before us; and we are willing to stop anywhere, and take a more deliberate view of that portion of the strange, melancholy, and miserable panorama.

Such being the materials, we have next only to consider the writer's skill and address in adapting and filling them up. His forte has ever been in the delineation of rapidity in action, and here he has not had a single obstacle to impede his course. He has accordingly (as we think) excelled any of his former publications in this respect, for the episode of Turpin's ride, however admirable, cannot compare with an entire and lengthened whole of a thousand pages; and again, in another of his best qualities as a descriptive author, we deem him equally successful in his pictures of the life, feelings, and habits of England at the period he has chosen for his subject. Not to overlay a tale of old times with particular and minute details is a great merit; for almost everybody knows pretty well how their grand or great-grand-fathers and mothers dressed, fed, lodged, and went about their concerns; and to have half or three-fourths of a romance filled with accounts of these

matters is truly too much. In "The Lancashire Witches" the proportions are more fairly observed.

But an end. Whether those of the present date are more dangerous than those in the reign of James the First, as the author hints in conclusion, we cannot tell. If they burn instead of being burnt, we trust there is gallantry enough in the county to meet them with other fires than those of the stake. Their only witchcraft be like that of Desdemona; and not a fagot remain in Lancashire, except, perchance, a few fagot votes for the election of a member. So, with our approbation of the historian, and best wishes for the fair living inheritors of a dangerous name, we cordially recommend both to general favour.

The Lily of Paris. By J. P. Simpson, Esq. 3 vols. Bentley.

As we have the author elsewhere in this *Gazette*, and have had in various forms for awhile, in the pages of our most widely read contemporaries, we are inclined to part more briefly with this original historical romance than we might otherwise have done. In his preface Mr. Simpson hints modestly at Sir Walter Scott, but, generally speaking, we would say that he has also adhered pretty closely to the model of Mr. James, whose works, founded on French history, offered him examples nearer his own theme and ambition than the single Louis XI., and the barber drawn from Froissart by the Wizard of the North.

In the present case Monstrelet and Michelet have furnished the data of the struggle between the Duke of Burgundy and the Constable Count of Armagnac, the miserable insanity of Charles VI., the wars with the English, the exploits of Joan of Arc, and the restoration of Charles VII. to the throne of his ancestors. The state of olden Paris, torn by factions and inundated with blood, allowing for the difference of manners, is drawn almost as the prototype of our own day. The year 1418, and the years that followed, bear striking resemblance to those of recent revolutions. Fickleness, rapid changes, euntes, seem only in the costume and habits of the actors, not to be the same as in the nineteenth century. The people, like the men of nations, do not alter in their natures; the former last with their influences and impressions for ages; the latter for the life of the individual. Nothing else.

In addition to the historical matter, the writer has given us, in Mother Jehanne, one of those dire prophetic ancient crones who appear to have been created for romances of this kind; wild, in rage, and mysterious, yet moving the whole machine in which kings and kisers are as it were but puppets. We have also necromancers, impostors, monks of deep intrigue and prodigious powers; a heroine of exquisite loveliness and purity, called the *Lys of D'Ange*, or *Lily of Paris*, who is chosen to soothe the madness of the king as David was to assuage the evil passions of Saul; Parisian citizens of various grades and characters, with wives, &c., to match; one Perrinet, a handsome young armourer, who is led into the part of a revolutionary hero; Yvon, a deformed poet and painter, and indeed a countless number of personages, whom it would be too long to describe. The superstitions, the dresses, the buildings, the furniture of palaces and dwellings of lowly rank, are painted into scenery suited to the times and to the actors portrayed and the events recorded. The whole is complicated with much ability, and the fictitious interest skilfully combined with the stir of public affairs. The secret connexions of the earlier movements in the story arrive at satisfactory explanations before it ends; and, as a whole, we have to pronounce the author to be no inferior occupant in the field of this popular branch of literature.

The Bird of Passage. By Mrs. Romer. 3 vols. Bentley.

Few Lady Birds have been like Mrs. Romer, not only birds of passage, but birds of many passages, through various and distant foreign countries. Not only has she flown over all the continent of Europe, but ranged on tireless wing the remote banks of the

Nile, and deserts and wilds of Palestine, picking up the sweets and farina of which pleasant travel-books are made. And here, after all that has gone before, she has contrived to fill a hive with we know not what number of cells, the tastes of which must, we think, be very agreeable to the light-reading world. For our simile holds no farther. There is no geometrical identity of structure, as in the works of the bee, and no similarity of flavour. The tragic, the pathetic, the playful, the dramatic, and the graphic are placed side by side; and the acute observation of the Gatherer throughout so wide a field as she has traversed has enabled her to engraft much curious information on the "Glimpses of Many Lands" which these volumes open before us. A whole-length portrait, engraved from F. Grant, is prefixed to them; and has a more grave and thoughtful look than we should expect to find in so great a Ro(a)mer. There is, however, a pussy-cat on the chair, which we presume to be emblematic; for your pussy-cats have always been famed for roaming. Some of the tales have been printed before; which of them we cannot know; and this is always a puzzle when we have to notice a publication without being aware of what is new in it, and what may be familiar from past popularity. But, with the modest pretensions of the author, we do not think that any one of them (even if repeated) can pall upon the appetite; for she humbly says,—

"I really feared that you were going to mention 'literature' and 'library tables.' My ambition does not soar so high in the present instance. The swallow, although it traverses seas and continents in its migratory flights, skims the earth at home. These tales aim at no distinction beyond a place in the light brigade of volumes that are marshalled upon drawing-room tables, where books are displayed to be dipped into and turned over by casual visitors during the ten minutes that elapse ere the lady of the house makes her appearance, or the dreary half-hour that intervenes between the arrival of the first guest and the announcement of dinner. *Enfants de l'oisiveté*, they are addressed to the idle alone; if they possess the power to while away *ennui* during any of those chance moments, my purpose in publishing them will be fulfilled."

We grant this claim to the full extent. The series begins with Rahaba, a tragical history of a beautiful Abyssinian slave; and the next is a striking incident in the life of that *rava avis*, a jealous husband. And thus we range from grave to gay; into Russia, Spain, Turkey, the East, Holland, and elsewhere; sometimes dealing with history and historical characters, sometimes having remarkable circumstances in human life revealed to us, and sometimes disporting with the easy and familiar. The story of "Strange but True" is an extraordinary one for our era; but we could vouch for not a few instances where invention could stand no chance against the strangeness of truth. We will not attempt to particularize the other score of tales; but content ourselves with stating that they are generally told with much of interest and effect, reflect high credit on the talents of the author, and are well calculated to amuse the leisure hour she has indicated in our foregoing quotation.

SCHOOL-BOY TALENT.

Puerorum Opera. Lewesii: Impensis Harris, Fullagar, Dowson, Fullagar, et Soc.

THE *Opera Puerorum* is no Child's Play, but an exceedingly clever and humorous *jeu d'esprit*; not published, but, as we are assured by a friendly letter, the production of "little boys, the eldest being scarcely fourteen years of age." We are always warm encouragers of the exercise of youthful minds in original ways. The most distinguished men we have known have had some such early training—competing in things which did not belong to schools, and imping their wings with juvenile essays, and even rushing (heaven protect them!) into print. Ample proof of this has been furnished among the precocious at all our great public seminaries, and private associations have not been less fertile in exciting talent

and nurturing genius. We have accordingly been much pleased with this *Lewes burlesque*, which, our correspondent adds, has been printed at a small private press by the boys themselves; and that there is not one of these Poets who must not come within the rule to be able "to construe accurately, parse thoroughly, and repeat fluently, all the Latin contained in the work." Of the compositions we have only to observe, that their purity has astonished us; and that the cultivation of intellect and learning in this manner affords us assurance of large promise in future life.

The drollery is altogether very amusing. The *Excerpta Latine Reddita*, from Shakspeare, Pope, Beattie, and other English poets, only yield in fun to Jack and Jill, Bo Peep, and the Cat and the Fiddles *alias* Iacii et Jilli, Bobonis Pepeponis, et De Didilo Didilo, to which the preface is in good keeping. *Exempla gratia* :—

"Our Work must have a Preface—all great Works have Prefaces—ours is a great Work—it must have a Preface.

"Well, but Prefaces are never read.

"So much the better—a bad one will do—so here goes.

"Preface.—The rapid sale of seventy-five thousand cop—Stop, tho'—that's how other people begin.

"Preface.—The many and great difficulties which the authors have had to encounter in the—Plagiarism again,—we hate plagiarism.

"Preface.—At the urgent solicitations of numerous friends, we—No—too common-place by far.

"Preface.—We beg our readers (now we have it pat) to believe that this work is exactly what it is; and is not anything that it is not; and that it was written precisely under the circumstances under which it was written.

"Critics, we are aware, will easily prove the utter falsity of these assertions;—but so they would of any others we might venture to make. Oh, these Critics!—there's no escaping them—none—Our sweet Poetry will be torn to shreds.—What shall we do?—how avoid their clutches?—Let us think.

We know—we know what we will do—a bright thought. We will write them a Poem—that we will—all to themselves—to be sure—and tell them not to meddle. We will begin at once.

"Lines to a Crit—No—it shall be in Latin.

"Ad Lectorem Criticum.

"Heus, oh! Carper—

"But stay—he shall have a new page all to himself—with a frame to it—this may pacify.

"First, tho', we will Latinize an important extract from the Preface, for the benefit of those who may not understand English.

"Important Extract from Preface.

"Quod liber est, liber est; liber est non, quod liber est non."

Quod dicit Prologus, forsan, amice, neges.
Si non esse quod est, declaret, at case quod est non,
Nescioquis—carpat proxima scripta sibi.

L. G. F.

"Now for it—

"Ad Lectorem Criticum.

"Heus, oh! Carper das tete? Quid? Phy, bone Censor! Phy! Scriptus liber est tibi non—O credo mihi, non!

Depono.

L. G. F.

"Another Version.

"Do you intend to criticize?—

Well, then, I tell you what, Sir—

This book was never meant for you—

No—'pon my word 'twas not, Sir.

"Put it down."

We like it too well to do so: we give a specimen of Latin versification.—

"Mors Vitæ Finis.

"Quid tibi puniceos mentitur lana colores?

Quid necit sparsas fronte corolla comas?

Vanaque regifico cur extruisti atria luxu?

Angustus tumulus mox tibi tecta dabit."

Jack and Jill may illustrate the humour,—

"Jaccius et Jillus scandunt in culmina montis,

Ut reptat stultiani quisque liquoris eum—

Jaccius at trahitur præcepit, et postea Jillus—

Temporibus fractis, nunc redire domum."

* What is the origin of the fleur de lys in the royal arms of France? We read lately that it was not a flower at all, but a spear-head.

Benevolence to the brute creation is enforced in three manners:—

"Vulgar."

"If I had a donkey wot wouldn't go,
Do you think I'd cudgel him?—oh, no! no!
I'd give him some grass and cry, 'Gee woe!
Come up, Niddy.'

"Refined."

"If I had an animal avers to speed,
Would I chastise him?—no, indeed!
I would tempt him with oats and say, 'Proceed!
Go on, Edward.'

"Classical."

"Si mihi mulus properare nolit,
Flagra censes me dare sava?—non, sed
Gramen; et tum—'Si placet, Edoarde,
Gamma-in-alto.'"

Critical notes and errata are congenial additions to this smart performance.

CENTO OF POETRY.

Poems by Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell. Smith, Elder and Co.

THIS little tome is good for one thing,—it puts an end to the confusion which had arisen from the names appended to several meritorious works of fiction,* till everybody puzzled to know if there were many bells, three bells, one bell, or no bell. There are three, and this production is their triple-bell major; a ring of sound bell metal.

With regard to the poetry here presented, it does not sustain the prestige achieved by the novels. Currer Bell, the author of the best, "*Jane Eyre*," seems to be the most indifferent at verse; but, in truth, there is little in any of these compositions to deserve much praise even to young and unknown aspirants, and, coming as they do from men of literary name, they disappoint us the more. They are nearly all upon trite subjects, and occasionally pass gently through the mind as agreeable musings. And "there an end." They cannot abide critical examination. Filate's Wife's Dream, the most ambitious of them, which begins the volume, by Currer, has the following exegesis of that lady on her husband, during a restless night preceding the crucifixion:—

"Forced to sit by his side and see his deeds;
Forced to behold that visage, hour by hour,
In whose gaunt lines, the abhorrent gazer reads
A triple lust of gold, and blood, and power;
A soul whose motives, fierce, yet abject, urge
Rome's servile slave, and Judah's tyrant scourge.

"How can I love, or mourn, or pity him?
I, who so long my fettered hands have wrung;
I, who for grief have wept my eye-sight dim;
Because, while life for me was bright and young,
He robbed my youth—he quenched my life's fair ray—
He crushed my mind, and did my freedom slay.

"And at this hour—although I be his wife—
He has no more of tender-ness from me
Than any other wretch of guilty life;
Less, for I know his household privacy—
I see him as he is—without a screen;
And, by the gods, my soul abhors his mien!"

This is sadly bad, and the last line the worst of all, making the lady, alone in bed, swear an oath, and still more out of order, as she swears by the heathen polytheistic form, whilst a convert to Christianity, who concludes the poem with,—

"I wait in hope—I wait in solemn fear,
The oracle of God—the sole—true God—to hear."

A suicide, by the same hand, offers another sample:

"Gilbert sprang from his bended knees,
By the pale spectre pushed,
And, wild as one whom demons seize,
Up the hall-staircase rushed;
Entered his chamber—near the bed
Sheathed steel and fire-arms hung—
Impelled by maniac purpose dread,
He chose those stores among.

"Across his throat, a keen-edged knife
With vigorous hand he drew;
The wound was wide—his outraged life
Rushed rash and redly through.
And thus died, by a shameful death,
A wise and worldly man,
Who never drew but selfish breath
Since first his life began."

* Currer, *Jane Eyre*; Ellis, *Wuthering Heights*; and Acton, *Agnes Grey*, and the *Tenant of Wildfell Hall*.

A parallel,—

"'Twas near that long deserted hut,
Which in the wood decays,
Death's axe, self-wielded, struck his root,
And lopped his desperate days."

This is near the end of "Mementos," the most praiseworthy of Mr. Currer's productions. And once more for a failure in the pathetic,—

"The snow will whiten earth again,
But Emma comes no more;
She left, 'mid winter's sleet and rain,
This world for Heaven's far shore.
On Beulah's hills she wanders now,
On Eden's tranquil plain;
To her shall Jane hereafter go,
She ne'er shall come to Jane!"

This is laughable, and reminds us of the old quaint affair, so common in rural churchyards—

Him shall never come again to We;
But we shall surely one day go to He.*

But we turn to Ellis, on the dead,—

"But, I'll not fear, I will not weep
For those whose bodies rest in sleep,—
I know there is a blessed shore,
Opening its ports for me and mine;
And, gazing Time's wide waters o'er,
I weary for that land divine,
Where we were born, where you and I
Shall meet our Dearest, when we die;
From suffering and corruption free,
Restored into the Deity."

The piece which we like most in the volume is from this brother, and entitled, A Death Scene, which in justice to him, and the truth and feeling it displays, we copy at length:—

"O Day! he cannot die
When thou so fair art shining!
O Sun, in such a glorious sky,
So tranquilly declining;

"He cannot leave thee now,
While fresh west winds are blowing,
And all around his youthful brow
Thy cheerful light is glowing!"

"Edward, awake, awake—
The golden evening gleams
Warm and bright on Arden's lake—
Arouse thee from thy dreams!"

"Beside thee, my knee,
My dearest friend! I pray
That thou, to cross the eternal sea,
Wouldst yet one hour delay:

"I hear its billows roar—
I see them foaming high;
But no glimpse of a further shore
Has blest my straining eye.

"Believe not what they urge
Of Eden Isles beyond;
Turn back, from that tempestuous surge,
To thy own native land.

"It is not death, but pain
That struggles in thy breast—
Nay, rally, Edward, rouse again;
I cannot let thee rest!"

"One long look, that sore reproved me
For the woe I could not bear—
One mute look of suffering moved me
To repent my useless prayer:

"And, with sudden check, the heaving
Of distraction passed away,
Not a sign of further grieving
Stirred my soul that awful day.

"Paled at length, the sweet sun setting;
Sunk to peace the twilight breeze;
Summer dews fell softly, wetting
Glen, and glade, and silent trees.

"Then his eyes began to weary,
Weighted beneath a mortal sleep;
And their orbs grew strangely dreary,
Clouded, even as they would weep.

"But they wept not, but they changed not,
Never moved, and never closed;
Troubled still, and still they ranged not—
Wandered not, nor yet reposed!"

"So I knew that he was dying—
Stooped, and raised his languid head;
Felt no breath, and heard no sighing,
So I knew that he was dead."

* We are also reminded of a pathetic scene in *Cum gratia* Churchyard, to Lydia, wife of J. Tubbs Deadman—

"A husband dear I've left behind,
My love to him was well inclined;
Death did demand a debt of me,
Which I have paid—and so must he!"

The alliteration of the third line is very poetical.—*Rev. L. C.*

With a single passage from Mr. Acton's contributions, we close. *A Reminiscence.*—

"Yes, thou art gone! and never more
Thy sunny smile shall gladden me;
But I may pass the old church door,
And pace the floor that covers thee,

"May stand upon the cold, damp stone,
And think that, frozen, lies below
The lightest heart that I have known,
The kindest I shall ever know."

We hope our Bells will leave off poetry, except for their own recreation, and stick to prose for the recreation of the public.

Poems of Felicia Hemans. Blackwoods.

A NEW edition, in one large octavo volume in double columns, chronologically arranged, with notes and selections from contemporary criticisms. As a standard collection of Mrs. Hemans' numerous and beautiful contributions to the poetry of England, and a monument of female genius, it is very complete, and must therefore be welcomed wherever the good, the graceful, and the pure are prized. For the annotations we cannot say much. The editor, whoever he may be, can have bestowed little research on at least a part of his task; or he must have taken considerable pains to exclude this journal, the *Literary Gazette*, from all notice, seeing that a number of Mrs. Hemans' finest miscellaneous poems, including the pathetic ballad on the drowning of Prince William, the son of Henry I., appeared originally in its pages, and all the particulars of the award of the prize of the Royal Society of Literature for the poem of Dartmoor, (of which the Editor was one of the four or five of committee who, including her friend and admirer, Bishop Burgess, determined the award,) were given to the public therein, and nowhere else. We are not anxious to seek acknowledgments, but we do not like to pass over such apparent carelessness or invidiousness in withholding them, without a comment.

Born in 1793, at eight years of age Mrs. Hemans began to write poetry; and when only thirteen years old, a volume of her (Felicia Browne's) compositions was published in quarto, (A.D. 1808.) She was a very charming girl; a late friend of ours, at his death, an English country member, but then a soldier, was desperately in love with her when she married Captain Hemans, (1812.)

MACAULAY'S ENGLAND.

From the Accession of James II.

[Second Notice.—Conclusion from No. 1663.]

To do a reviewer's justice to this work (which has already sold a large edition) would occupy far more of our limits than the now busy time of publishing has permitted, especially in a periodical whose unceasing business it is to keep pace with the productiveness of the times. Our second notice, therefore, will be confined rather to the picking out of a few farther illustrative specimens than to critical or historical remark. In our first part we did justice to the "far-seeing and impartial character" of the author's general views; but we do not hold ourselves thereby bound to admit our acquiescence in all his conclusions, nor to assert that the Whig bias of his mind does not show itself in numerous instances, if not in the general tenor of his labours. Thus, we do not think his accusation against King James, of being naturally and barbarously cruel, is established by the old Scottish allegations or argument upon the executions after Monmouth's rebellion (even though a Jeffreys was a principal actor therein); and we are of opinion that the unjoined judgment upon the same monarch, though put with all the writer's force of antithesis, is too paradoxical for implicit credit:—

"James was bent on ruining himself; and every attempt to stop him only made him rush more eagerly to his doom. When his throne was secure, when his people were submissive, when the most obsequious of parliaments was eager to anticipate all his reasonable wishes, when foreign kingdoms and commonwealths paid emulous court to him, when it depended only on himself whether he would be the arbiter of Christendom, he had stooped to be the slave and the hireling of France. And now, when

by a series of crimes and follies, he had succeeded in alienating his neighbours, his subjects, his soldiers, his sailors, his children, and had left himself no refuge but the protection of France, he was taken with a fit of pride, and determined to assert his independence. That help which, when he did not want it, he had accepted with ignominious tears, he now, when it was indispensable to him, threw contemptuously away. Having been abject when he might, with propriety, have been punctilious in maintaining his dignity, he became ungratefully haughty at a moment when haughtiness must bring on him at once derision and ruin. He resented the friendly intervention which might have saved him."

The following extract, though anterior in point of date, deserves a place here. The Restoration is concisely and finely set before us, and in the present state of France is a striking lesson:—

"For a time, the evils inseparable from military government were, in some degree, mitigated by the wisdom and magnanimity of the great man who held the supreme command. But when the sword which he had wielded, with energy indeed, but with energy always guided by good sense, and generally tempered by good nature, had passed to captains who possessed neither his abilities nor his virtues, it seemed too probable that order and liberty would perish in one ignominious ruin."

"That ruin was happily averted. It has been too much the practice of writers zealous for freedom to represent the Restoration as a disastrous event, and to condemn the folly or baseness of that Convention which recalled the royal family without exacting new securities against maladministration. Those who hold this language do not comprehend the real nature of the crisis which followed the deposition of Richard Cromwell. England was in imminent danger of sinking under the tyranny of a succession of small men raised up and pulled down by military caprice. To deliver the country from the domination of the soldiers was the first object of every enlightened patriot; but it was an object which, while the soldiers were united, the most sanguine could scarcely expect to attain. On a sudden a gleam of hope appeared. General was opposed to general, army to army. On the use which might be made of one auspicious moment depended the future destiny of the nation. Our ancestors used that moment well. They forgot old injuries, waved petty scruples, adjourned to a more convenient season all dispute about the reforms which our institutions needed, and stood together, Cavaliers and Roundheads, Episcopalians and Presbyterians, in firm union, for the old laws of the land against military despotism. The exact partition of power among king, lords, and commons, might well be postponed till it had been decided whether England should be governed by king, lords, and commons, or by cuirassiers and pikemen. Had the statesmen of the Convention taken a different course—had they held long debates on the principles of government—had they drawn up a new constitution, and sent it to Charles—had conferences been opened—had couriers been passing and repassing, during some weeks, between Westminster and the Netherlands, with projects and counter-projects, replies by Hyde and rejoinders by Prynne, —the coalition on which the public safety depended would have been dissolved; the Presbyterians and Royalists would certainly have quarrelled; the military factions might possibly have been reconciled; and the misjudging friends of liberty might long have regretted, under a rule worse than that of the worst Stuart, the golden opportunity which had been suffered to escape."

"The old civil polity was, therefore, by the general consent of both the great parties, re-established. It was again exactly what it had been when Charles the First, eighteen years before, withdrew from his capital."

In a literary journal, the opinion of such a critic as Mr. Macaulay upon one of the greatest of English poets must be appropriate:—

"With the name of Haines [the poet, buffoon, and actor] was joined, in many libels, the name of a

more illustrious renegade, John Dryden. Dryden was now approaching the decline of life. After many successes and many failures, he had at length attained, by general consent, the first place among living English poets. His claims on the gratitude of James were superior to those of any man of letters in the kingdom. But James cared little for verses and much for money. From the day of his accession he set himself to make small economical reforms, such as bring on a government the reproach of meanness without producing any perceptible relief to the finances. One of the victims of his injudicious parsimony was the poet laureate. Orders were given that, in the new patent which the demise of the crown made necessary, the annual butt of sack originally granted to Jonson, and continued to Jonson's successors, should be omitted.* This was the only notice which the king, during the first year of his reign, deigned to bestow on the mighty satirist who, in the very crisis of the great struggle of the Exclusion Bill, had spread terror through the Whig ranks. Dryden was poor and impatient of poverty. He knew little and cared little about religion. If any sentiment was deeply fixed in him, that sentiment was an aversion to priests of all persuasions, Levites, angurs, muftis, Roman Catholic divines, Presbyterian divines, divines of the Church of England. He was not naturally a man of high spirit; and his pursuits had been by no means such as were likely to give elevation or delicacy to his mind. He had, during many years, earned his daily bread by pandering to the vicious taste of the pit, and by grossly flattering rich and noble patrons. Self-respect, and a fine sense of the becoming, were not to be expected from one who had led a life of mendacity and adulation. Finding that, if he continued to call himself a Protestant, his services would be overlooked, he declared himself a Papist. The king's parsimony instantly relaxed. Dryden was gratified with a pension of a hundred pounds a year, and was employed to defend his new religion both in prose and verse."

"Two eminent men, Samuel Johnson and Walter Scott, have done their best to persuade themselves and others that this memorable conversion was sincere. It was natural that they should be desirous to remove a disgraceful stain from the memory of one whose genius they justly admired, and with whose political feelings they strongly sympathized; but the impartial historian must with regret pronounce a very different judgment. There will always be a strong presumption against the sincerity of a conversion by which the convert is directly a gainer. In the case of Dryden, there is nothing to counteract this presumption. His theological writings abundantly prove that he had never sought with diligence and anxiety to learn the truth, and that his knowledge both of the Church which he quitted, and of the Church which he entered, was of the most superficial kind. Nor was his subsequent conduct that of a man whom a strong sense of duty had constrained to take a step of awful importance. Had he been such a man, the same conviction which had led him to join the Church of Rome would surely have prevented him from violating grossly and habitually rules which that church, in common with every other Christian society, recognises as binding. There would have been a marked distinction between his earlier and his later compositions. He would have looked back with remorse on a literary life of near thirty years, during which his rare powers of diction and versification had been systematically employed in spreading moral corruption. Not a line tending to make virtue contemptible, or to inflame licentious desire, would thenceforward have proceeded from his pen. The truth unhappily is, that the dramas which he wrote after his pretended conversion are in no respect less impure or profane than those of his youth. Even when he professed to translate, he constantly wandered from his originals in search of images which, if he had found them in his originals, he ought to have shunned. What was bad became

worse in his versions. What was innocent contracted a taint from passing through his mind. He made the grossest satires of Juvenal more gross, interpolated loose descriptions in the tales of Boecaccio, and polluted the sweet and limpid poetry of Georgics with filth which would have moved the loathing of Virgil."

"The help of Dryden was welcome to those Roman Catholic divines, who were painfully sustaining a conflict against all that was most illustrious in the Established Church. They could not disguise from themselves the fact, that their style, disfigured with foreign idioms which had been picked up at Rome and Douay, appeared to little advantage when compared with the eloquence of Tillotson and Sherlock. It seemed that it was no light thing to have secured the cooperation of the greatest living master of the English language. The first service which he was required to perform, in return for his pension, was to defend his Church in prose against Stillingfleet. But the art of saying things well is useless to a man who has nothing to say; and this was Dryden's case. He soon found himself unequally paired with an antagonist, whose whole life had been one long training for controversy. The veteran gladiator disarmed the novice, inflicted a few contemptuous scratches, and turned away to encounter more formidable combatants. Dryden then betook himself to a weapon at which he was not likely to find his match. He retired for a time from the bustle of coffeehouses and theatres to a quiet retreat in Huntingdonshire, and there composed, with unwonted care and labour, his celebrated poem on the points in dispute between the Churches of Rome and England. The Church of Rome he represented under the similitude of a milk white hind, ever in peril of death, yet fated not to die. The beasts of the field were bent on her destruction. The quaking hare, indeed, observed a timorous neutrality; but the Socinian fox, the Presbyterian wolf, the independent bear, the Anabaptist boar, glared fiercely at the spotless creature. Yet she could venture to drink with them at the common watering place under the protection of her friend, the kingly lion. The Church of England was typified by the panther, spotted, indeed, but beautiful, too beautiful for a beast of prey. The hind and the panther, equally hated by the ferocious population of the forest, conferred apart on their common danger. They then proceeded to discuss the points on which they differed, and, while wagging their tails and licking their jaws, hold a long dialogue touching the real presence, the authority of popes and councils, the penal laws, the Test Act, Oates's perjuries, Butler's unrequited services to the cavalier party, Stillingfleet's pamphlets, and Burnet's broad shoulders and fortunate matrimonial speculations."

The observations on the poem are too long for our page, but well merit perusal; and we proceed to copy a brief portion of a spirited glance at Ireland 160 years ago!—

"On the same soil dwelt two populations, locally intermixed, morally and politically sundered. The difference of religion was by no means the only difference, and was, perhaps, not even the chief difference which existed between them. They sprang from different stocks. They spoke different languages. They had different national characters as strongly opposed as any two national characters in Europe. They were in widely different stages of civilization. There could therefore be little sympathy between them; and centuries of calamities and wrongs had generated a strong antipathy. The relation in which the minority stood to the majority resembled the relation in which the followers of William the Conqueror stood to the Saxon churls, or the relation in which the followers of Cortes stood to the Indians of Mexico."

"The appellation of Irish was then given exclusively to the Celts, and to those families which, though not of Celtic origin, had, in the course of ages, degenerated into Celtic manners. These people, probably somewhat under a million in number, had, with few exceptions, adhered to the Church

* "This fact, which escaped the minute researches of Malone, appears from the Treasury Letter Book of 1688."

of Rome. Among them resided about two hundred thousand colonists, proud of their Saxon blood and of their Protestant faith.

"The great preponderance of numbers on one side was more than compensated by a great superiority of intelligence, vigour, and organization on the other. The English settlers seem to have been, in knowledge, energy, and perseverance, rather above than below the average level of the population of the mother country. The aboriginal peasantry, on the contrary, were in an almost savage state. They never worked till they felt the sting of hunger. They were content with accommodation inferior to that which in happier countries was provided for domestic cattle. Already the potatoe, a root which can be cultivated with scarcely any art, industry, or capital, and which cannot be long stored, had become the food of the common people. From a people so fed, diligence and forethought were not to be expected. Even within a few miles of Dublin, the traveller, on a soil the richest and most verdant in the world, saw with disgust the miserable burrows out of which squalid and half naked barbarians stared wildly at him as he passed.

"The aboriginal aristocracy retained in no common measure the pride of birth, but had lost the influence which is derived from wealth and power. Their lands had been divided by Cromwell among his followers. A portion, indeed, of the vast territory which he had confiscated had, after the restoration of the House of Stuart, been given back to the ancient proprietors. But much the greater part was still held by English emigrants under the guarantee of an act of Parliament. This act had been in force a quarter of a century; and under it, mortgages, settlements, sales, and leases without number had been made. The old Irish gentry were scattered over the whole world. Descendants of Milesian chieftains swarmed in all the courts and camps of the Continent. The despoiled proprietors who still remained in their native land brooded gloomily over their losses, pined for the opulence and dignity of which they had been deprived, and cherished wild hopes of another revolution. A person of this class was described by his countrymen as a gentleman who would be rich if justice were done—as a gentleman who had a fine estate if he could only get it. He seldom betook himself to any peaceful calling. Trade, indeed, he thought a far more disgraceful resource than marauding. Sometimes he turned freebooter. Sometimes he contrived, in defiance of the law, to live by coshering—that is to say, by quartering himself on the old tenants of his family, who, wretched as was their own condition, could not refuse a portion of their pittance to one whom they still regarded as their rightful lord. The native gentleman who had been so fortunate as to keep or to regain some of his land too often lived like the petty prince of a savage tribe, and indemnified himself for the humiliations which the dominant race made him suffer by governing his vassals despotically, by keeping a rude harem, and by maddening or stupefying himself daily with strong drink. Politically, he was insignificant. No statute, indeed, excluded him from the House of Commons; but he had almost as little chance of obtaining a seat there as a man of colour has of being chosen a senator of the United States. In fact, only one Papist had been returned to the Irish parliament since the Restoration. The whole legislative and executive power was in the hands of the colonists; and the ascendancy of the ruling caste was upheld by a standing army of seven thousand men, on whose zeal for what was called the English interest full reliance could be placed."

The character of William is ably and very favourably drawn; and the Portland papers, so far as communicated to and used by Sir James Macintosh, are referred to as data. Our readers are aware that a more complete publication of King William's correspondence (Grimblot's *Letters of William III. and Louis XIV.*, *Literary Gazette*, No. 1658) has within the last two months thrown more ample light upon this period of history, and the inward

movings of that monarch; and therefore we shall now conclude with one short quotation more from the close of the second volume—the proclamation of William and Mary:—

"Thus was consummated the English Revolution. When we compare it with those revolutions which have during the last sixty years overthrown so many ancient governments, we cannot but be struck by its peculiar character. Why that character was so peculiar is sufficiently obvious, and yet seems not to have been always understood either by eulogists or by censors.

"The continental revolutions of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries took place in countries where all trace of the limited monarchy of the middle ages had long been effaced. The right of the prince to make laws and to levy money had, during many generations, been undisputed. His throne was guarded by a great regular army. His administration could not, without extreme peril, be blamed even in the mildest terms. His subjects held their personal liberty by no other tenure than his pleasure. Not a single institution was left which had, within the memory of the oldest man, afforded efficient protection to the subject against the utmost excess of tyranny. Those great councils which had once curbed the regal power had sunk into oblivion. Their composition and their privileges were known only to antiquaries. We cannot wonder, therefore, that when men who had been thus ruled succeeded in wresting supreme power from a government which they had long in secret hatred, they should have been impatient to demolish and unable to construct, that they should have been fascinated by every specious novelty, that they should have proscribed every title, ceremony, and phrase associated with the old system, and that, turning away with disgust from their own national precedents and traditions, they should have sought for principles of government in the writings of theorists, or aped, with ignorant and ungraceful affectation, the patriots of Athens and Rome. As little can we wonder that the violent action of the revolutionary spirit should have been followed by reaction equally violent, and that confusion should speedily have engendered despotism sterner than that from which it had sprung.

"Had we been in the same situation; had Strafford succeeded in his favourite scheme of Thorough; had he formed an army as numerous and as well disciplined as that which, a few years later, was formed by Cromwell; had a succession of judicial decisions, similar to that which was pronounced by the Exchequer Chamber in the case of shipmoney, transferred to the crown the right of taxing the people; had the Star Chamber and the High Commission continued to fine, mutilate, and imprison every man who dared to raise his voice against the government; had the press been as completely enslaved here as at Vienna or at Naples; had our kings gradually drawn to themselves the whole legislative power; had six generations of Englishmen passed away without a single session of parliament; and had we then, at length, risen up in some moment of wild excitement against our masters, what an outbreak would that have been! With what a crash, heard and felt to the furthest ends of the world, would the whole vast fabric of society have fallen! How many thousands of exiles, once the most prosperous and the most refined members of this great community, would have begged their bread in foreign cities, or have sheltered their heads under huts of bark in the uncleared forests of America! How often should we have seen the pavement of London piled up in barricades, the houses dented with bullets, the gutters foaming with blood! How many times should we have rushed wildly from extreme to extreme, sought refuge from anarchy in despotism, and been again driven by despotism into anarchy! How many years of blood and confusion would it have cost us to learn the very rudiments of political science! How many childish theories would have duped us! How many rude and ill-poised constitutions should we have set up, only to see them tumble down! Happy would it have been for us, if a sharp discipline of

half a century had sufficed to educate us into a capacity of enjoying true freedom.

"These calamities our Revolution averted. It was a revolution strictly defensive, and had prescription and legitimacy on its side. Here, and here only, a limited monarchy of the thirteenth century had come down unimpaired to the seventeenth century. Our parliamentary institutions were in full vigour. The main principles of our government were excellent. They were not, indeed, formally and exactly set forth in a single written instrument; but they were to be found scattered over our ancient and noble statutes; and, what was of far greater moment, they had been engraven on the hearts of Englishmen during four hundred years. That, without the consent of the representatives of the nation, no statute could be enacted, no tax imposed, no regular soldiery kept up; that no man could be imprisoned, even for a day, by the arbitrary will of the sovereign; that no tool of power could plead the royal command as a justification for violating any legal right of the humblest subject, were held, both by Whigs and Tories, to be fundamental laws of the realm. A realm of which these were the fundamental laws, stood in no need of a new constitution.

"But, though a new constitution was not needed, it was plain that changes were required.

"Thus the Convention had two great duties to perform. The first was to clear the fundamental laws of the realm from ambiguity. The second was to eradicate from the minds, both of the governors and of the governed, the false and pernicious notion that the royal prerogative was something more sublime and holy than those fundamental laws. The former object was attained by the solemn recital and claim with which the Declaration of Right commences; the latter by the resolution which pronounced the throne vacant, and invited William and Mary to fill it.

"The change seems small. Not a single flower of the crown was touched. Not a single new right was given to the people. The whole English law, substantive and adjective, was, in the judgment of all the greatest lawyers, of Holt and Treby, of Maynard and Somers, exactly the same after the Revolution as before it. Some controverted points had been decided according to the sense of the best jurists; and there had been a slight deviation from the ordinary course of succession. This was all; and this was enough."

That Mr. Macaulay has drawn exaggerated pictures of certain classes of English society, as of cavaliers, in order to exalt roundheads, we think few readers of his *Inchiquin*, *circ.* p. 320, Vol. 1, will doubt; but we do not complain of the high political colouring, we only regret that we cannot receive the smoking, beer-drinking, low, country gentleman, as a true representation of that condition. But we dare say more leisurely and astute critics will illuminate the public on these points, and we take our leave of a very sparkling work.

SIR GARDNER WILKINSON'S NEW WORK.

Dalmatia and Montenegro; with a Journey to Mostar in Herzegovina, &c. &c.

[Second notice.—Conclusion.]

PROCEEDING with his interesting inquiries, the author connects together a remarkable succession of Protestantism, from the sect of Paterners, founded in these parts by Basil, an Armenian doctor, who was burnt for heresy by the Emperor Alexius Comnenus, and traces to this secession the Bogomil in Bulgaria, and the more celebrated Waldenses. We refer those curious in these controversial subjects to this portion of the work, and return from Mostar to the coast, on the road to which our author relates very interesting matters about the Morlacchi people, as will be seen by the subjoined extracts:—

"The Lake of Yesaratz is remarkable for its great rise and fall; and it is evident, from the mark on its hilly banks, that the water is often fifty feet higher than when I saw it in November. It sometimes reaches, and even overflows the road, which is about one-third of a mile off, without any apparent cause for this phenomenon, neither being fed by any river,

nor by torrents running from lofty surrounding mountains. It is also on a higher level than the other lakes in the neighbouring plain of the Trebisat.

"A ride of five hours from Vergoraz brought us to the house of the *Parocco* of the village. The priest, or *pôpé*, was absent himself; but as I had a letter for him, I presented it and myself to his housekeeper, and explained its contents. In order to communicate the necessary intelligence on this as well as on other points, I called forth my stock of Slavonic, doubtless to the amusement of those who listened to my orations in that language. However, I obtained all that was required, and having been installed in the *Parocco's* dormitory, library, or drawing-room (for it answered all those purposes), I was entertained with every demonstration of welcome and hospitality.

"The house was soon filled with visitors, curious to see a live Englishman; and had it not been for the odious habit they have of making spitting part of their conversation, I might have been as much pleased with their visit as they seemed to be with mine. But the *Moriacchi*, like the *Montenegrins*, may vie with the Americans in this odious practice; and their custom of abstaining from ablutions renders their near approach by no means desirable. I therefore sought for some expedient to rid myself of their friendly visit; and under pretence of seeking some one who could speak Italian, I managed to disperse the hireless individuals, while I entertained those who remained by sketching the village, which, being an out-of-doors occupation, was less affected by their presence. Fortunately, the novelty of my appearance began to wear off before I had finished my drawing, and as soon as they found I was introducing some of their own figures into it, old and young hastened away, and I was left to return home without further molestation.

"In the meanwhile, the *pôpé's* housekeeper had killed, plucked, and cooked the fowls destined for my supper; and however much I preferred solitude among the *Moriacchi*, I must say that on this, as on all other occasions, I met with every civility from them whenever I required their friendly offices.

"The houses of *Xuppa* may be styled huts; they are mostly thatched; but that of the *Parocco* rises in great splendour amidst its humble companions, being well built, covered with tiles, and furnished with a tank to receive the rain water, which is conveyed to it by pipes from the roof.

"During my ride to *Ruvovich* the sun was very warm, and as the weather had long been clear, every one rejoiced in the unusual beauty of the season—November being generally a cold, rainy month, which, from its ushering in the winter, is called in *Illyric*, *Stûdeni*; for every month has received its name in that language, from some peculiarity, thus:

January	is called <i>Sicagn</i> (<i>Sichagn</i>), "time of cutting (wood for fire)."
February	— <i>Végliaça</i> , "unsettled."
March	— <i>Oxujak</i> (<i>Oxujak</i>) "clearing" (the woods from the corn).
April	— <i>Travagn</i> , "herbiferous."
May	— <i>Ivibagn</i> , "entwining" (of birds' nests).
June	— <i>Lipagn</i> , "fine" (weather) (from <i>lip</i> , or <i>liepo</i> , "beautiful").
July	— <i>Sûrpagn</i> , "sickle," or "reaping" (time).
August	— <i>Kôlovoz</i> , "carting" (from <i>kolo</i> , "wheel," and <i>voziti</i> , "to conduct").
September	— <i>Ruian</i> , "ruddy" (from <i>ruj</i> , or <i>ruj</i> , "red," referring to red wine).
October	— <i>Listopad</i> , "leaf-fall."
November	— <i>Stûdeni</i> , "cold."
December	— <i>Présinaz</i> , "illuminated" (referring to the advent of Christ).

"The very next day, the greatest and most sudden change took place that I ever remember to have seen in any country. It had rained all night, and on looking out of my window in the morning, I perceived Mount *Biocovo*, and all the other mountains, covered with snow. The winter had at once set in, and the rapid change made the cold appear more intense, as I was painfully convinced on leaving *Imoschi*.

"During my stay in this part of Dalmatia, I had an opportunity of observing the manners and customs of the *Moriacchi*, many of which are found in other Slavonic countries.

"The *Dalmatians* of the coast, and the principal families in the large towns of the interior, are mostly of Venetian extraction; and those who are of Hungarian origin have adopted the customs and language of the Italians; there is therefore little worthy of notice in their notions or mode of life, and even the Eastern custom of presenting coffee to a visitor is borrowed from Venice. It is brought by the lady of the house, or by her daughters, as in Levantine families; who frequently perform the duties of servants among the middle classes.

"Manufactures, as I have already shown, are very rare, both in the towns of the coast and in the interior; and neither the *Dalmatians* of Italian origin, nor those of Slavonic race, are noted for any skill, except the ship-builders of *Curzola*, the manufacturers of liquors at *Zara*, or the venders of oil and wine throughout the country.

"The *Moriacchi** differ very much from the other inhabitants; far more than the peasantry generally do from the people of the towns; which is readily explained by their having come into the country at a comparatively recent period; it is not therefore surprising that many of their customs are singular, and that they differ from those of the other *Dalmatians*. Of these their superstitions are not the least remarkable.

"A *Moriacchi* believes that if he murders any one, he will be haunted by his shade, unless he carries about him a piece of the murdered man's dress. The part preferred for this purpose is taken from the sash; and, having once put it on his breast, beneath his clothes, he never goes without it. He has also a belief that the blood of the dead body will boil up, whenever he goes near it; and so strong is this fear, that if obliged to approach it, or when, in order to lull suspicion, he is induced to do so voluntarily, he will never look directly at it; and these two superstitious notions, as may be supposed, have frequently been taken advantage of for the detection of crime.

"The strong objection of the *Moriacchi* to take an oath has, in some instances, been construed into a proof of guilt; but this arises from mere prejudice; and the innocent man is quite as averse to it, as the most culpable, even though he might thereby establish his innocence; and it is only by degrees that the Austrians can succeed, in overcoming this, and other strange scruples.

"They also believe that, when a man dies, especially one who has led a bad life, he comes out of the tomb, about forty days after his death, and haunts his neighbours, as a *Vukôzlak*, or vampire, and sucks the blood of his children. The moment notice is given of his having appeared to any one, application is made to a priest, who proceeds forthwith to the tomb, and having pricked the body with pins, or sharp thorns, thus prevents his future wanderings upon earth, and disarranges the domestic economy of the vampire, which consists of a body full of blood. When, as is sometimes the case, in these more enlightened days, a priest cannot be induced to perform the ceremony, the people do it themselves; and those who have the misfortune of living in bad company frequently take the precaution to prick the bodies of their friends, at the time of the burial, to prevent accidents.

"Dreams are of great importance among the *Moriacchi*, who, when their parents or friends appear to them, apply to a priest to interpret the vision. With great seriousness, he persuades them that the souls of their friends are in purgatory, and require alms, and masses, to release them; often extracting large sums by this appeal to their fears and generosity; and *Lovrich* says that many have been impoverished by these tricks of priestly avarice.

"The *Maçich* is a '*spirito folletto*,' or elf, in the form of a boy, who is always laughing, and appears with a small cap on his head. This superstition is very common, in the southern part of the Isle of *Brazza*. He who sees him is considered very fortunate.

* They call their *Yatagans*, *Hanglars*, or *Khanjars*, which probably may be the origin of our *Hangers* and *Whangers*; and not hanging from the sidebelt, as has been supposed.—*Ed. L. G.*

fortunate, as he may order him to do whatever he likes. When commanded to bring him money, the boy generally proposes to go to some neighbour's house, and fetch it immediately; but if the man is honest, and, objecting to this proposal, orders him to bring it from some place, in such a manner that no one shall be injured, he offers to go for it into the sea, and on his return, dripping with water, presents the wished-for treasure.

"The *Fila* (*fata*, or fairy) is the good companion of a man; not like the *dæmon* of Socrates, but a handsome girl, who accompanies him everywhere, assisting him in all his undertakings, and carrying him wherever he wishes. The fortunate man is called *Vilénik*, and is envied by his friends, and feared by his enemies.

"The belief in a good and bad genius is universal; the latter corresponding, in name and character, to the devil, the former being the remnant of an old superstition common in Roman times; when the many altars were dedicated to '*Jovi optimo maximo, et genio*,' which are still met with in the country.

"Charms against the evil eye, and various calamities, are used by them, as in the East; and they have the same Oriental belief, of men and women being possessed by devils. They even feel great respect for those who are possessed, considering their martyrs of our days; which is analogous to the Eastern idea of mad people being holy. Women have therefore sometimes pretended to be possessed, in order to acquire this reputation; for which they have suffered at the hands of their husbands, who, finding that a priest failed in exorcising them, have had recourse to a stick for the purpose, and with marked success; and *Lovrich* thinks it the best remedy for those who are similarly afflicted.

"The *Vistize*, or *Viestizze* (witches), are married women, who have led a bad life, and who have made a compact with the devil. Even while living, their spirits leave their bodies, and flying about by night, as sparks of fire, inflict great injuries on those they dislike. They unite together in numbers, and hold a consultation beneath some large walnut tree, respecting the calamity they shall bring upon them. If a husband suspects his wife to be one of this community, he waits till she is asleep in bed, and then turns her head where her feet were, so that the spirit on its return, being unable to re-enter the body, is obliged to request him to place it in its original position. The discovery, however, is far from agreeable; as he lives in constant fear that she will do him some injury; but I could not discover that this notion had the effect of improving the treatment of women by their husbands.

"*Lovrich* says the witches sometimes assume the form of a butterfly, and that they are mostly old maids, who, having arrived at a certain age without finding husbands, out of spite take to witchcraft; their particular pleasure being to eat the hearts of those they hate. Their general meetings are held on the vigils of St. George and St. John (the 23rd of June). On the latter night, whoever can gather the seeds of the fern may acquire a knowledge of all events, and learn the thoughts of every one; but this the witches prevent by hiding them; and the *Moriacchi*, who suppose that the seeds are not to be found at any other time, are ignorant of their being at the back of the leaf.

"As a precaution against enchantments, they frequently fix the tail of a wolf against the doors of their houses, and this is the more remarkable, as it resembles a custom mentioned by *Pliny*, of putting up the head of that animal for a similar purpose.

"The *Orco* seems to correspond with the Irish *Phooka*, or 'spirit horse.' It appears in the shape of an ass, and carrying people off, gallops over precipices, and suddenly vanishing in mire, leaves the rider immersed in it.

"*Morra* is really a nightmare, but is rather more serious in its consequences in Dalmatia than in other countries. It is supposed to be caused by a girl, who, as a spirit, goes to seek the man she loves, con-

* This is directly at variance with what I learnt in the country.

trary to his wishes, he being at the time in love with some other person. She therefore torments him, and seeks by these means to force him to renounce his favourite, and marry her.

"In order to ascertain whether she really visits him as a *Morra*, or if it is merely a dream, he places a handkerchief before his door, on going to bed, folded in the shape of a cross; and if he finds next morning, that it has been unfolded, he feels persuaded she has been to visit him, and that, seeing the cross, she had obtained from molesting him, being satisfied in disturbing the charm. The consequence is that she comes no more; but still his apprehension is not over; he dreads lest she should become the wife of another man, and then, turning *Vistizza*, should do him some great injury (for it is only married women who have the power of assuming that character), and his only chance of safety is to apply to a priest for an amulet to protect him. This consists of a piece of paper, with the name of God written within, and a cross on the outside; which, being folded up flat, and sewed into a piece of cloth, is worn at the back of the neck; much in the same way as charms in the East. The priests make a great profit by writing these valuable documents, and others are composed for the cure of diseases, and various purposes, as with the Moslems.

"There are other superstitious customs, and popular beliefs, among the Morlacchi; one of which is the sight of a snake crossing the road, which is considered a good omen, foretelling a prosperous journey. The ideas of the Morlacchi respecting the snake are very extraordinary; and Lovrich mentions a strange legend, which is evidently handed down from Pagan times, and is analogous to that of Apollo and the Python. 'They believe that, in the beginning, there were three suns; the heat of which being excessive, the serpent resolved on getting rid of them, but not being able to absorb more than two and a half, the remaining half sun was left, which is the one that now lights the world, and this being still too much for the serpent to bear, he was compelled to hide himself in the ground among rocks.' Incensed at this attack of the serpent, the sun applauded anybody who slew one of them; but said to him, who having it in his power failed to do so, 'May your right hand be withered; and this confirms what Fortis says of his guides on Mount Biocovo, who fear furiously to kill a snake with stones, they saw upon the path.' Nor is their wish to kill it inconsistent with the belief in its good omen; and the same contradictory hatred, and regard, for the serpent are found among people of all ages.

"A dog is also a messenger of good: which is very fortunate, otherwise few journeys would be undertaken; but if a man sees an owl, he will return home, though half his journey is over, even after a stretch of two or three days, and start afresh with better hopes.

"On meeting any one on the road, they always say, '*Heaven isus*;' 'Jesus be praised,' the answer to which is '*Vazda*;' or '*Vazda budi Maria*;' 'always,' or 'He always is, and Maria;' and no one, even were he callous to crime, would omit the most extravagant signs of devotion, on passing a cross by the road-side. They have the Yule log, which is placed at Christmas eve on the hearth, with priestly benedictions, and the sprinkling of holy water. It is called '*Badnich*,' and is of oak, lime, laurel, or alive, sufficiently large to burn all night; and from it the day and evening are called '*badnich dan*, '*badnich veker*,' 'the day,' or 'evening, of the log.' The usual ceremony is this: when the log is brought into the house, the head of the family takes off his cap, saying, 'Be thou welcome, O log! God preserve thee!' and at the same moment sprinkles it with wine, making the sign of the cross. As it burns on the hearth, he throws over it some corn; and, after invoking every blessing on all present and absent friends, prays for the success of their domestic undertakings, and for a good harvest. The others answer, 'May it be so; and then bring off guns and pistols, say to each other, 'May the evening of the log be welcome.'

"Could we conclude with a more apt quotation in a

Literary Gazette, written for and intended to be published on the 23rd of December? The remaining ceremonies, and some carried into the new year, are also interesting, but have not so much of novelty as the foregoing customs and superstitions to recommend them for quotation. We shall, therefore, finish here our review of the work, only referring to the singular custom of men going to the altar (as in the celebration of marriages) and being joined together as Sworn Brothers, (*Pobatrimi*), to stand by and defend each other to the death, and to revenge it if needful; and also of women contracting a similar union, and remaining loving and steadfast sisters (*Posestrime*) to the end of their days.

Dante's Divine Comedy. By J. A. Carlyle, M.D. Chapman and Hall.

The *Inferno*, with a literal prose translation, a well collated text, and most judicious explanatory notes, not overlaying and perplexing the poet, but affording quite sufficient insight into his allusions and meanings, which would otherwise be lost upon the general reader. Dante, like our Shakespeare, has been smothered under piles of rubbish; these Dr. Carlyle has cleared away, and happily left us the needful illustrations. Of this volume, therefore, we have but simply and truly to state, that it is the most entire and perfect version of the *Divine Comedy*, to make it clearly and fully known to English readers in all its parts, that has ever been published. The Italian verse is there for the Italian scholar; and there is the literal translation for those who do not understand the language. The prefatory matter contains everything necessary towards understanding the scope and execution of the grand design, and the notes, as we have said, are all that could be required. We are much mistaken if this work does not make the immortal Italian familiar to thousands who are but barely acquainted with his name, and more highly appreciated than ever, even by those who have fancied that they studied him well. It is a rich storehouse of literary wealth, and wisdom, and genius; and we trust to see the other noble productions of the bard edited in the same manner by this able commentator.

Notes from Books. By Henry Taylor, Murray. The title hardly conveys the sense of the volume, which is chiefly a reprint of Essays from the *Quarterly Review*, in which Wordsworth's and Mr. Aubrey de Vere's writings are discussed; and there is much of profound thinking and critical observation upon poets and poetry. The last paper has greater novelty, (being only partly a reprint,) and treats of the Ways of the Rich and the Great. It espouses the cause of dress-makers' and milliners' dependants; and handles the world of fashion with plain-spoken censures, for the neglect of many duties and the infection of many ills. *Altham: a Tale of the Sea.* By J. S. Cummins, Esq. 2 vols. Saunders and Otley.

The author has taken, for the groundwork of his principal story, a remarkable case, which might well fill a chapter in the *Romances of the Peerage*, and has written it up in a very spirited style. Grafted thereupon, we have descriptions of every kind of nautical transaction—storm and calm, battle, piracy, buccannery, long-guns, boarding, slaughtering, &c., &c., (including, by the bye, real actions during the last American war,) and, as far as such yarns are intelligible to landmen, appearing to be as much to the purpose and as spunky as Cooper's sea pieces, or *Cruise of the Midge*. There is also an Esquimaux episode, and the whole together (saying we allow for very recent biography and history as fitting ingredients) is a clever and well-told tale. What the writer might do in a more original field we cannot say, for it would depend on his invention being at least equal to his talents.

Sequel to Lectures: The American War, Modern Poets, &c. By W. H. Leatham. 8vo. Longmans. An interesting little volume, consisting of lectures delivered at the Literary and Mechanics' Institution, Wakefield. The second lecture, on Modern Poets, is deserving of great praise, and it is no small credit to Mr. Leatham to employ his leisure in improving the taste of the humblest classes.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

SATURN'S RING.

On the 11th instant, M. Faye communicated to the Paris Academy of Sciences, a series of observations which he had made this year on the phenomena of the disappearance and re-appearance of Saturn's ring. The following is an extract from his journal:

23rd Aug.—Saw Saturn without a ring. A very narrow black band, the shadow of the ring, crossed the middle, exactly in the direction of two planets situated apparently to the right. Above and below the black line were two brilliant bands, brighter than any other portion of the disc.

24th Aug.—Saw again as yesterday, but with more difficulty, the black equatorial line dividing the disc of Saturn. The luminous band below the black line, consequently in the inferior hemisphere.

27th Aug.—The line of shade, or greyish band, was again very well seen. Immediately below was the large luminous zone, well terminated downwards. Nothing more clear or better defined than this brilliant band, the brightness of which much surpassed that of the rest of the disc.

28th Aug.—Same appearances; the grey line as well as the inferior luminous band. The grey line had a sensible width; it was not plainly terminant; through the whole disc it had the same tint.

1st Sept.—13^h. mean time. Very doubtful traces of the grey line. Sky less favourable. Planet undulating much. Momentarily images clear, and then I thought I saw the grey line and a trace of the edge of the ring. I looked for a long time, and through several glasses, to assure myself of the reality of the ring, and I often doubted whether the small satellites did not produce an illusion of this kind; but I never before had a similar impression. I believed I saw the edge of the ring, and consequently one day before the epoch determined for its re-appearance. At 15^h. I again observed Saturn, the sky cloudy and no traces of ring or satellites.

3rd Sept.—Saw distinctly the ring, and my impression agrees fully with that of yesterday; less clear. Distinguished better and oftener the left side (eastern) than that of the right. Band very brilliant; no grey line.

11th Sept.—Saw the ring very distinctly at 12^h. and at 14^h. I have not verified the curious phenomenon that M. Valz observed fifteen years ago—an unequal bisection of the disc by the line of the ring. It has always seemed to me that the line passed exactly by the centre of the planet. But I did not measure it, and it is therefore liable to the error of vision signalized by Arago.

12th Sept.—Sky overcast, impossible to observe the second disappearance of the ring. 13th Sept.—Sky cloudy. Saturn faint, moonlight; did not see the ring.

M. Faye's remarks on the subject were as follows. According to the elements (Bessel) which fix in space the position of the ring of Saturn, the plane of the ring ought to pass by the sun on the 3rd Sept. Before this epoch, the sun being on one side of the ring and the earth on the opposite, the ring ought to be invisible. But it results from my observations that the phenomenon of the re-appearance occurred not on the 3rd but the 2nd of Sept. before 13^h. In regard to the earth passing the plane of the ring on the 12th Sept, the sky was at Paris unfortunately overcast.

The discordance that I have just noticed between theory and observation will not at all surprise astronomers. The theory of the ring is based upon the hypothesis, that the ring and its subdivisions form a plane without thickness. But this hypothesis is not strictly true; the thickness of the ring is not insensible; besides it is not plane but irregular. This latter point, M. Faye says, is set forth clearly by MM. Schmidt and Argelander, in a recent number of the *Astronomische Nachrichten*. M. Schmidt had seen the brilliant line of the two ansæ permanently decomposed into small tracts, separated by dark spaces differently inclined to the equator of Saturn, and of irregular thickness. These appearances can only be explained, according to M. Faye's

views, by admitting very sensible shiftings, variable perhaps in the different concentric rings with which Saturn is surrounded.

M. Faye finished by requesting all persons possessing good glasses to observe carefully the reappearance of Saturn's ring, the 19th of January next, and to publish their remarks. In the south of France, observers will probably have greater chance of success than in the large observatories in the north of Europe.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Dec. 13th. — Sir H. T. De la Beche in the chair. Read:—"Notes on the Alps and Apennines, particularly on the Development of the Eocene Formations in those Chains," by Sir R. I. Murchison. This memoir, the result of the author's last excursions on the Continent, consists of two parts,—the first of which is an endeavour to bring up to the present standard of knowledge the work on the Eastern Alps, formerly published by Professor Sedgwick and himself, and to extend the survey from that portion of the chain to Switzerland and Savoy. The central masses of the Eastern Alps, though in parts highly crystalline, contain recognisable remnants of Upper Silurian, Devonian, and carboniferous deposits, as proved by organic remains; but no traces of the Permian system have been found in them or in any part of Southern Europe. In the same regions,—viz., in the South Tyrol and the Salzburg Alps, the above-mentioned palaeozoic formations are succeeded by trias, with true "muschelkalk" fossils, as recently put forth by Von Buch, Emmerich, Von Hauer, and other geologists. But in following the central parts of the chain from Austria, into Switzerland and Savoy, all fossil evidences of these palaeozoic and triassic deposits cease; which, if ever they existed, have been obliterated by the very powerful action of metamorphism which has affected the Western Alps. The presence, however, of undoubted species of old carboniferous plants in Savoy has led some geologists to believe that the carboniferous system has some representative there; whilst M. E. de Beaumont and M. Sismonda contend, that the association of such plants with belemnites proves that they occur in the lias of this part of the chain (Mont Blanc, Tarentaise, and Maurienne), so clearly recognised by its numerous animal organic remains. Sir R. Murchison allows, that in the much disputed locality of Petit Cœur, the coal plants and anthracite really appear to lie in the same formation with the belemnites, as described by M. E. de Beaumont.—After a notice of the better acquaintance at this day with the fossils of the secondary rocks of the Alps than when Professor Sedgwick and himself described them,—and after showing the great value of the Oxfordian group, as overlying the other Jurassic lime-stones,—the author goes to his chief point, and proves, by a number of natural sections, that the opinion for which his colleague and himself formerly contended, and which met with so much opposition, is at length completely established,—viz., that the flanks of the Alps exhibit a true transition from the younger secondary into the older tertiary strata. But whilst this principle was correct, the author admits that his friend and himself were in error in applying it to the Gosau deposits, which he now admits to be cretaceous; whilst, in common with all the geologists of their day, they formed an erroneous opinion of the age of the "flysch." He now specially refers, as the base of all his subsequent results, to a memoir of his own, read before the Geological Society in 1829, (*Annals of Phil. and Phil. Mag.*, June 1830.) which proved, that on the edge of the Venetian Alps, near Bassano and Asolo, the white and red scaglia, or shalk, is there conformably succeeded by the nummulitic and shelly deposits of the Vicentine, which are unquestionably of lower tertiary age, and graduate upwards through other shelly strata and sandstones into marls and conglomerates with sub-Apennine fossils. It has since been ascertained that the same deposits with the older tertiary shells,—schinidae and nummulites,—enter far into the higher Alps of the South Tyrol, and are there elevated to great heights on the surface of limestone which represent the uppermost

chalk. Natural sections were then described in Savoy, Switzerland, and Bavaria, which show a clear ascending order from the Neocomian limestone, or equivalent of the lower greensand of England, through a zone charged with fossils characteristic of the gault and upper greensand, into a limestone containing *Inocerami* and *Anachytes ovata*, which, whether of white, grey, or red colour, unquestionably stands in the exact place of the white chalk of Northern Europe. Certain conformable transitions from this inoceramous limestone up into shelly and nummulitic strata, like those of the Vicentine, are pointed out, particularly near the Hoher-Sentis in Appenzel and near Sonthofen in Bavaria, where these intermediate beds, partaking of all the mineral characters of the great supercretaceous groups, or "flysch," are still characterized by a *Gryphæa*, which is not to be distinguished from the *G. Vesicularis* of the uppermost chalk. About this zone (i. e., in tracts free from dislocation and inversion,) no traces have been discovered of any one fossil referable to the cretaceous system; the overlying strata being unequivocally nummulitic and shelly rocks, which are linked together by position and fossils, and which on the north flank of the Alps, (especially at Sonthofen and Cressenberg) as well as on the high summits of the Diableretz and Dent du Midi, represent the lower tertiary of the Vicentine. The upper portion of this group, so vastly expanded on the north flank of the Alps, is a collection of shale, impure limestone, and sandstone, the "flysch" of the Swiss, the "Wiener Sandstein," or fucoid grit of the Austrians, and to a great extent the "Macigno" of the Italians. The whole group of nummulitic rocks and "flysch," much loaded with chlorite, pre-eminently a "greensand," and often assuming a very ancient lithological aspect, is not, as many geologists supposed, an upper member of the cretaceous rocks, but really represents the true eocene. The adoption of this view, which it is supposed all palaeontologists must adhere to, and which seems already to be in great part taken by M. Boué, in opposition to his former opinion, involves a great change in the classification of the rocks of Southern Europe, and an alteration of the colouring of the published geological maps of the Alps and Apennines, in which all the macigno of Italy and the flysch of the Alps are represented as secondary rocks, because they have been elevated with the cretaceous system. In reviewing the physical relations of the upper secondary and lower tertiary rocks of the Alps, it is manifest that the independence of any one member of this succession cannot be assumed from its unconformability to others in certain localities, inasmuch as such appearances are proved to be local phenomena only, by a more general survey which detects the unbroken and continuous order. In the Alps, therefore, as in Russia, where deposits of several ages are conformable, the limits of formations can alone be defined by their imbedded organic remains. The author particularly quotes Prof. Studer, M. Escher of Zurich, and Prof. Brunner of Berne, as having rendered him great services during his survey of the Swiss Alps, as well as M. Zigno in the Venetian Alps. This first part of the memoir concluded by inviting attention to various transverse sections, which showed that the Oxfordian, cretaceous, and eocene or nummulitic groups had conjointly undergone such great flexures as in many instances to produce absolute inversions, and in others great ruptures, both longitudinal and transverse. Whilst the direction of the sedimentary rocks is shown to conform to the axes of certain great ellipsoids of crystalline rock, whether eruptive or purely metamorphic, the deviations from such conformity are very numerous, particularly where the strata wrap round the ends of each separate crystalline mass:—in illustration of which a geological map of the Canton Glarus, by M. Escher, was appealed to. Seeing that the forms of the anticlinal and synclinal folds exhibited in his sections coincided with the illustrations of the Apennine mountains and other chains recently produced by Prof. H. Rogers, the author,—without offering any opinion on the theory of that able geologist,—pointed out that in the Alps, as in the United States, the long and slightly

inclined slopes of each anticlinal face the great centre of disturbance, whilst the short and steep sides of the same dip away from the chain. In reference to the very frequent phenomenon of the younger strata dipping under the older, particularly along the line of great longitudinal faults, Prof. Rogers presented diagrams explanatory of such overlaps in accordance with his theory. In the second part of the memoir (to be read at a future meeting) the true age of the great tertiary deposit of the Molasse and Nagelfluë of the Alps will be considered; and after a sketch of the relations of the massifs of the Apennines to other rocks, and some evidences of transition throughout the tertiary series of Italy, the whole will conclude with a special review of the organic remains of the great lower eocene and nummulitic group, which extends itself from Southern Europe across Egypt and Persia into the regions of Hindostan, and is so notably developed in the Hala and Cabul mountains and in the sub-Himalaya chain,—when the fossils recently sent home from those regions to Sir R. I. Murchison, by Capt. Vicary will be considered.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

Dec. 4th.—The President in the chair.—The following papers were read:—

1. "On a Balance Galvanometer," by W. S. Warde, Esq. This galvanometer consists of a coil of covered copper wire in the form of a parallelogram, the ends of the wire being extended so as to form pivots, on which the coil is balanced; and by these pivots the current passes through the coil. Two short arms are attached to the coil, to which small scale-pans are appended; and the poles of a horse-shoe magnet of moderate power are inserted within the parallelogram, so as to allow it a moderate range of vibration. The indication of the force of the current is given by the weight in grains supported in the scale-pans. The size and length of the wire of which the coil is constructed may be readily changed to suit varying purposes. The author gives full instructions for the adjustment of the instrument, so that in a certain period it shall indicate one grain in weight for each grain of zinc dissolved in the battery.

2. "On the Action of Baryta on Salicylic Ether," by Mr. G. Baly. This action was described by M. Cahours, but from his not having continued its investigation; it was taken up by the author. On mixing salicylic ether gradually with baryta, as long as heat continues to be evolved, a dry solid compound is obtained, which, by distillation, yields a brown yellow liquid, consisting of phenol and salitrol; the former is separated by a dilute solution of potash, and the salitrol purified by washing, drying, and rectification. It is a colourless liquid, having an agreeable aromatic odour; it boils at 444.2° F., and has the formula $C_{14}H_{12}O_6$. The action of chlorine and bromine on it is briefly alluded to, and the author closes his paper by describing the crystallized compound, Dinitrosalitrol, formed by acting on salitrol with fuming nitric acid. It is insoluble in water, but dissolves in boiling alcohol; its composition appears to be $C_{14}H_{10}N_2O_8$.

3. "Analysis of the Water supplied by the Hampstead Waterworks Company," by John Mitchell, Esq. This water was analyzed as supplied to the houses in the district, and its examination was undertaken with the object of ascertaining its action on lead. No perceptible action on this metal was, however, discovered. It contained about forty grains of solid matter in the imperial gallon, consisting principally of chloride of sodium, with sulphates of soda, lime, and potash, and carbonates of lime and magnesia, with 4.30 cubic inches of free carbonic acid.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

At the last meeting, on the 18th, Mr. Burn maintained that blown sea-sand (i. e., well washed with rain) was not the cause of damp in houses built with mortar in which it was used. Mr. W. W. Poole cited instances to disprove this hypothesis; and Dr. Dickson stated that sulphuric acid in an earthen vase would absorb the vapours of a damp room.

Mr. C. H. Smith recommended alum to be applied. We advise the use of any sand in preference to sea-sand, blown or unblown, for those who wish to have their apartments to continue unstained with picturesque drippings, or papered without tatters hanging grotesquely down. We had a cottage wall between the kitchen and dining-room fire-places once built with sea-sand; but no fire nor heat could prevent its droppings!

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Dec. 7th.—After the admission of M. Guizot and Chevalier Busen as honorary fellows (see last *Literary Gazette*), Mr. Arthur Taylor commenced a paper, entitled "An Inquiry into the Original Site of Roman Londinium," the object of which appeared to be to suggest that the site was a portion of the ground now occupied by London; and that the limits or boundaries of this original site can be defined and pointed out.

Dec. 21st.—Mr. Payne Collier, treasurer, in the chair. Mr. Akerman, secretary, announced the discovery, in Nottinghamshire, of a Roman pig of lead bearing an inscription. Mr. Nightingale exhibited a curious enamelled piece of bronze in the form of the letter S, with a tongue, or pin, in iron, attached to it. It had been submitted to the Archaeological Institute, at their meeting at York, and they had designated it a *fibula* in the shape of a fish. Mr. Fairholt, on examining the relic, immediately explained it to have been a personal ornament, but not a *fibula*, and he showed that the iron pin had been applied subsequently. A metal image of an eagle found at Silchester was exhibited, which, it was stated, had been shown to the heads of the University of Oxford, who pronounced it a work of Roman art. Several members of the Society, notwithstanding, concurred in calling it *medieval*. The remaining portion of Mr. A. Taylor's paper on the position of the primitive Roman London was then read. The author assigned reasons for considering that in the early period of the Roman subjugation of Britain, Londinium was comparatively of very limited extent, and its boundary wall, we understood him to say, reached on the margin of the river from Billingsgate to Dowgate, and that Wallbrook took its name from the brook, or stream, which flowed by the side of the first Roman wall. The *trajectus* across the Thames he placed at Dowgate. A discussion arose at the close of the paper on the origin of the word Cold Harbour, to which locality Mr. Taylor had referred as the site of the discovery of Roman remains. A variety of opinions were expressed on its etymology, some of which were in reference to the London Cold Harbour, in support of its derivation from the destination of the place in past times to the landing and wharfage of *coals*. Mr. R. Smith congratulated the Society on the accession of Mr. A. Taylor to the little band of explorers of London antiquities. He (Mr. S.) feared it would be found an almost hopeless task to trace out the limits of the first Roman settlement, in the absence of historical evidence, of inscriptions, and of remains. Past generations had left no records, and the corporation of London had been utterly negligent in availing themselves of the opportunities afforded during the late excavations for improvements. He should like to know at what time Mr. Taylor considered the *first* wall to which he had alluded to have been in existence, for in the time of Nero there was every reason to believe the place was not fortified. He trusted Mr. Taylor would favour the Society with plans and drawings in illustration of his paper. The chairman also expressed an opinion that a map or plans would greatly contribute to elucidate Mr. Taylor's views. The meetings were then adjourned over the Christmas vacation.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Dec. 16th.—Charles Elliott, Esq., in the Chair. The Assistant-Secretary read some extracts of letters received from Major Rawlinson, during the vacation, detailing the gradual progress of his labours on the

tablets in the Babylonian language, recovered during his short stay at Behistun during the year 1847. The usual laxity and irregularity pervades the whole of the addition the Major has made to his stock of material; and, very singularly, the Babylonian translation contains additional matter which is found neither in the Persian nor the Median. At the end of each paragraph, giving an account of a battle, there is a double row of numerals which cannot certainly be applicable to an era, or period, or any method of dating, but would rather look as though intended to represent the relative strength of the forces engaged, or the number of killed and wounded on both sides; however unlikely this may seem, there is no apparent guide to any other supposition. While in the desert, Major Rawlinson passed a day at Niffer, the finest Chaldean ruin extant, where he had heard of the existence of an obelisk like that found at Nimroud; but his search was in vain; and in a mass of mounds, three or four miles in circumference, it would have cost more time than he had at his disposal to make excavations: he was, however, fortunate in finding complete specimens of inscribed bricks, on one of which was the name of a new king and his subject kingdoms. In a subsequent letter some valuable remarks are made on the grammar and roots of the Assyrian and Babylonian languages; and the Major expresses his conviction that his preliminary difficulties are now over; that he can distinguish all the grammatical forms, pronouns, and particles; and that the identification of the nouns and verbs is the only part of the task remaining. He gives some account of the inscription on the Nimroud obelisk, the era of which he would place near that of *Thothmes III.*—finding in it most of the names of tribes and lands mentioned on the Karnac monument. A later letter mentions the discovery of new inscriptions from Persepolis, erected by officers of the Royal Achaemenian dynasty, in the three languages. Extracts of letters were read, addressed to Colonel Sykes by Captain Kittoe, who has been for some time past at Gya, exploring, excavating, making drawings of the remains of ancient art, and copying inscriptions. Of the latter he has found some of considerable value for the determination of historical periods in the ancient history of India; and from the data furnished by them he feels warranted in the conclusion that the Gupta dynasty came after the Christian era; and, in opposition to the Pundits, that Chundra Gupta is unconnected with that dynasty. He is also assured that the Pali edicts of Piyadasi are in the oldest form of writing known in India. Captain Kittoe experienced opposition from the Brahmans, who were very jealous of his transcribing or drawing anything; and any attention paid by him to a neglected fragment was a signal for its being immediately made an object of worship and offering, although it might have been covered with filth for centuries. He has caused some of the inscriptions to be translated and lithographed, and copies to be distributed among the natives, so as to disabuse them of the fears they appear to entertain of some project in opposition to their religious notions. In a subsequent letter, Captain Kittoe mentions his intention to propose an interchange between all persons interested in archaeological researches, of the result of their investigations, and shows how much he might be able to accomplish in the way of comparison and induction, if he had access to those now in private hands. He also objects strongly to the carrying away of relics, which had been done recently at Gya, as elsewhere; and mentions his own practice of setting up every valuable relic he finds, in the wall of some temple near the spot where it was discovered. He gave a number of interesting deductions in points of ancient history, derivable from his discoveries; and holds out hopes of considerable addition to our museums, in casts of figures, copies of inscriptions, and drawings of the remains of ancient art. The Secretary read a paper by W. Casper Kelart, Esq. (a native of Ceylon, and member of the Royal College of Surgeons) on Rambodde, a sanatorium in Ceylon. Here it is observable that as the jungle is cleared for the cultivation of coffee, the rain diminishes very sensibly. The dif-

ferences in the temperature, as shown by observations made in the year 1844, varied only from 57° min. to 78° max. The cold is less than at Nawera Ellia; and consequently the station seems better suited as a sanatorium for those whose health is impaired by residence in tropical climates, and particularly appropriate for such as suffer from dyspepsia or debility.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Dec. 21st.—Professor Wilson, Vice-President, in the chair. Mr. Hawkins presented two plates of coins found in the Isle of Man, also given to the British Museum by the Bishop of Sodor and Man. From the style of workmanship and resemblance to the Irish coins of Ethelred, and the Danish coins of Harthacnut, it is probable they are of the eleventh century.

Professor Holmboe forwarded some fragments of coins of Ethelred, and other Anglo-Saxon kings, found in Sweden; and a note from Professor Faraday to Mr. Hawkins, respecting an analysis he had made of them, was read. It merely appeared that the silver of the coins had been partially decomposed and converted into a chloride of silver.

Mr. Cove Jones, secretary, read a notice by Mr. Haggard, the president, respecting a noble medallion of William III., struck in Ireland, diameter 3½ inches; together with the following extract from a memoir of the medals and medalists connected with Ireland, by Rev. H. R. Dawson, A.M., Dean of St. Patrick's. "But in connexion with the history of this period, 1688, one medal only has been discovered, struck in Ireland, and this bears reference to Von Homrigh, a follower of William's, who settled in Ireland about this period; and as this medal has not been hitherto published, it may be interesting here to describe it, and to show upon what occasion it was struck. It appears from the records of the Corporation of Dublin, that in the year 1688 Sir Michael Creagh was Lord Mayor of the city, and as such was in possession of the paraphernalia connected with his office; in the following year two persons, Terence Dermot and Walter Motley, held the office, the one for nine, the other for three months. They, it is supposed, never received the usual ensigns of dignity, but it is certain that in those troublesome times they were either lost or purloined, and to this day it is usual, at the triennial perambulations of the city boundaries by the Lord Mayor and his staff, for an officer to make proclamation that Sir Michael Creagh should appear and restore the collar and its appurtenances connected with the office, which he is alleged to have conveyed away. In the year 1698, William III. presented to the city a new collar of S.S., to which is appended the noble medallion I am now about to describe, executed by James Roettier.

Obverse—GULIELMUS TERTIUS. D.G. MAG. BRIT.

FRAN. ET. HIB. REX.

But looking to the right, with flowing hair, in armour, with a scarf over it—

Reverse—GULIELMUS III. ANTIQVAM ET FIDELIEM

HIBERNIAE METROPOLIN—HOC

INDULGENTIE SUE MUNERE

ORNAVIT. BARTH. VON. HOMRIGH.*

ARM. URB. FRATRORE. MDCCXVIII.

This medallion is an important addition to our series, as few impressions can possibly come under public observation."

Mr. Tovey exhibited an exceedingly scarce Denarius of the younger Valentinian, minted at Treves, reading on the reverse PERPETVETAS (thus spelt), around a phoenix standing upon a globe. Mr. Tovey found a similar reverse, and apparently from the same die, on a coin of Theodosius in the British Museum.

Mr. T. G. Pfister exhibited to the Society the Aureus, or Sol d'or of Siconolf, first Prince of Salerno, 840—849, a coin in high preservation and of extreme rarity.

Sico, Sicard, Pantoff, Walter;

Arnulf, Otto, Gisla, Hans!

So erscheint das Mittelalter,

Wieder in der Münzen Glanz.

* This name calls to mind Dean Swift's Vanessa, who was a Mrs. Vanhomrigh, and probably a relation, or connexion of the Lord Mayor of Dublin. She was the rival of Stella.

Bearded bust of the prince, full face, with a diadem surmounted by a cross, and holding in the right hand the orb, *sicco-xolrva*. Reverse, a long cross elevated on three steps; the letters S. and L. in the field signify again his name, VICTOR-PRINCE [Victoria Principis], in the exergue CONOB., which letters signify *Constantinopoli obrizum*. The Aureus of Siconolf is to be considered equal in pure gold to the standard of the Aurei of Byzantium, coins which were of great repute, particularly in Italy and the south of France, and most contracts and mercantile transactions were concluded at that time in the Bizantii and the gold solidi of Beneventum. The Lombard princes of Beneventum, Grimoald IV., 806—817; Sico, 817—821; and Sicard, 821—839, paid to the Emperor Louis I., 814—840, their annual tribute in 7000 Aurei Solidi Beneventani. The greatest number of those gold coins were struck during the time of Arigis II., 758, up to the death of Sicard, 839. Siconolf was the son of Sico, and a younger brother to Sicard, who was the nineteenth duke and fifth prince of Beneventum. Sicard, having alienated from him the clergy of his principality by sacrilege, the nobility by intrigues of gallantry, and the people by bloody executions, consequently became surrounded by secret enemies, and was murdered by a number of conspirators (A.D. 839) at a hunting party near Beneventum. Not leaving any legitimate descendants, the Beneventani elected for his successor, Radelchis, his treasurer (minister of finances.) The principality comprehended at that time almost all the southern part of the Peninsula, and had maintained itself independent of the kingdom of the Lombards at Pavia. The citizens of Salerno, discontented with the election of Radelchis, and aware that Siconolf, brother to Sicard, was yet alive, imprisoned at Tarentum by Sicard, merely from jealousy, had recourse to the little republic of Amalfi, with which they had for a long time carried on a most friendly commercial intercourse, in order to obtain the loan of their fleet, and by this means succeeded in liberating Siconolf, and conducting him in triumph to Salerno. This occasioned a civil war, which lasted for several years, in which the thoughtless ambition or revenge of the competitors invited the Saracens, to the ruin of their common inheritance. Too late, a division of the country was agreed upon, and hence the origin of the rival principalities of Beneventum and Salerno, (later, Capua also.) Siconolf became the first Prince of Salerno, and Radelchis remained at Beneventum; at which famous mint he continued, like his predecessors, to strike coins; and Siconolf, as we have the proof, opened a new one at Salerno. The reason of the extreme rarity of the gold solidi of both princes, Mr. Paster observed, must be attributed to the wars following immediately afterwards with the Saracens, which totally interrupted the commerce with the coast of Africa, from which the gold was generally obtained.

Dr. Lee exhibited some beautiful modern medals of illustrious individuals, struck in Belgium, the superiority of which over the productions of our own country was obvious to all.

Mr. Roach Smith, secretary, read a paper by the Rev. Bede Poste, on the coins of the British states known to have been under the sway of Cunobelin, the names of four of which out of eight, Mr. Poste considers have now been identified upon coins, a fact, Mr. Poste observed, new to numismatic writers. These coins are of very peculiar style, with the inscriptions seldom given at full length, exhibit none of the Roman influence which gave a degree of classic elegance to the money of Cunobelin; but, as Mr. Poste remarks, have all the characters which distinguish the Celtic coins, and he believes they were struck immediately after Cunobelin's reign, the Britons then being on hostile terms with the Romans.

SYNOPTICAL SOCIETY.

Dec. 12th.—Dr. J. Lee in the chair. The Chairman presented some fragments of a Coptic Manuscript on Papyrus, from a roll in the Doctor's Museum at Hartwell, which he had recently opened. From the words

ΕΥΑΓΓΕΛΙΟΝ ΚΑΘΑΡΟΝ,

legible on the first page, the Doctor was inclined to consider the MS. to be a fragment relating to the history of the New Testament, or to life of some Coptic saint. These rolls of Papyrus, with mixed Coptic and Greek characters, and sometimes more ancient Hieratic writing interspersed with Hieroglyph. Dr. Lee considered, from the examination of this and several others, to have been made by the early Christian Coptic priests to be sold as charms to the people. Mr. David Roberts communicated verbal descriptive notices of his drawings of the Monuments and Antiquities of Egypt, which had been arranged round the room in chronological order, commencing with the period of the Pharaohs, thence through that of the Ptolemies, to the time of the Romans, and more recent epochs. Mr. Roberts, in the course of his observations, dwelt particularly upon the traces of fire which were to be met with in many of the interiors—a feature which he thought had not yet attracted the attention it deserved. He also communicated views, suggested by Mr. Cockerell, of the royal residences having been placed on the roofs of the Egyptian temples. Mr. Alexander gave some notices of the architectural peculiarities of the Egyptian Monuments, illustrated by plans from sketches made on the spot; and particularly dwelt upon the great features of massiveness and simplicity as characteristic of the more ancient period. In the time of the Ptolemies, the pillars of the porticoes were all more or less alike, but there was already difference of detail, and lastly, in the time of the Romans, scarcely two pillars were to be found alike. There was greater variety, but less of simplicity and beauty. Still both Greeks and Romans adhered in Egypt to Egyptian style of architecture, for they were acquainted with the arch, but did not use it in their constructions in that country. All granite buildings, he also observed, were of the time of the Pharaohs; the Ptolemies first began to use stone more easily worked. Mr. A. was opposed to the views said to be entertained by Mr. Cockerell upon a variety of grounds connected with the structure of the buildings, and more particularly the absence of a suitable staircase. Mr. Bonomi was also opposed to the idea of palaces having existed on the roofs of the temples unless such had been mere wooden erections. Mr. B. then traced the different epochs as shown in the construction of the pillars, which he contended were derived not from the lotus but from the papyrus in its different stages of budding and efflorescence. Mr. Sharpe stated that the portico in the Egyptian temples was not to be considered as a mere entrance; it was the facade to the holy of holies, that part of the temple before which the people assembled to worship, and by which they were separated from the priests and the initiated within. Hence it was that in opposition to the style of building in other climates where worship is performed within the building, the portico is loftier than the body of the edifice. In later periods a screen was raised between the pillars, to render the separation between the two still greater. Mr. S. remarked that in the ancient Christian Church of St. Clement's at Rome, and even in the design of St. Peter's, we still saw the principle of the Egyptian temple carried out. It was also to be considered that the Egyptian temples were built with a military as well as an ecclesiastical design; that they were kinds of fortresses as well as places of worship; that at Philæ we observe cells in the true monastic style. From all these circumstances, he was not inclined to admit the further existence of palaces upon these temples. Mr. Scoles observed, that as it was well known, from ancient Egyptian drawings, that a number of flag staffs decorated the front of the porticoes, the holes in the roofs, which had caused some doubt among architects, might also have been used for sustaining similar flag staffs. Mr. S. exhibited some architectural drawings illustrative of the structure of the temples from plans made on the spot. Mr. Loosan, alluding to the traces of fire noticed by Mr. Roberts, thought that the palaces might have been destroyed, if of wood, by fire. Mr. Nash stated that Herodotus describes the kings of ancient Egypt as residing in humble dwellings. All the power and

the means of the ancient Egyptians were devoted to the erection of great buildings of worship and imperishable monuments to the dead. Mr. Johnston observed that so it was in the present day in Abyssinia; the places of abode were looked upon as temporary conveniences, the temples and the houses of the dead as permanent things. Gondar, the capital, meant the king's camp. Mr. Gliddon remarked that wooden buildings were out of the question in the climate of Egypt, and perched upon the temples they would have been intolerable to dwell in. He was totally opposed to the idea of palaces or kings' residences of any kind having existed upon the temples. He added that the idea of the encroachment of the sands in the Valley of the Nile was much exaggerated, the alluvium kept constantly rising, and so also the sand upon it, and even the great accumulation at the entrance of Abou Simbal, which he said he had computed would cost 1000L. to clear away, so as to expose the existing monument, and an adjacent one which it is supposed exists there also, was, he believed, of the same character. In connexion with the temple at Abou Simbal or Ipsambul, Mr. G. stated that a Phœnician inscription had been recently discovered, said by Mr. de Lacy, to record the destruction of the broken Colossus by a thunderbolt.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

MR. BURKITT'S paper on Greensted church, Essex, to which we hinted a disposition to return in our last report of the Association proceedings, quoted the early records of many of our cathedrals, abbeys, and churches, proving the original material of which they were built to be of wood. The cathedral of York, in which King Edwin in 627 was baptized into the Christian Church, was at that time constructed of wood, as were also the churches of Lindisfarne, in Holy Island, the extensive abbey of Croyland, the abbey of Malmesbury, the church of Glastonbury, and many others of no less note and importance. The illustrations of the Anglo-Saxon MSS., "Cædmon's Metrical Paraphrase," and others, were referred to, where the illustrations proved the extensive use of that material in the building of palaces as well as of churches. Mr. Burkitt then exhibited several drawings and plans of Greensted Church, which he stated was the only existing remnant of these primitive structures to be found in England, and had more than ordinary claims on the attention of the antiquary from the historical interest attached to it, and that resting on clearer evidence than many of our greater churches can boast. We have it recorded that in this place was enshrined the remains of Edmund the Martyr, a king whose life and death have formed themes for the songs of our old Saxon poets, for the miracle-workers of that and subsequent periods, and traditions in that neighbourhood, which time, for ages after its last timber has crumbled to dust, will not obliterate. The accounts which we have of the circumstances connected with the death of the king are various, but in the main points agree; the most concise are probably those of Abbo Florianensis, and Galfridus. They relate that, on his surrender to the two Danish princes, Hyngwar and Ubba, and on his refusal to comply with their terms, he was bound to a tree and beaten with short bats, and then made a mark for exercising the skill of the archers. After his body had been pierced with many arrows, finding his mind still invincible, his head was ordered to be struck off, "and thus he died, King, Martyr, and Virgine," on 20th November, A.D. 870, in the 29th year of his age. On the departure of the Danes, the East Anglians assembled to pay the last solemn tribute of affection to their martyred king; the body was found bound to a tree, but nowhere could they find the head. At last, after a search for forty days in the woods of Eglesden, the head was discovered between the fore paws of a wolf, which immediately resigned its charge unmutated, and quietly retired into the wood. "An unkuoth thyng," says Lydgate, "and strange agerine nature." The head, on being placed in contact with the trunk, united with it so closely, that the separation was merely indicated, adds the same authority, by a slight mark like a

"purpl' thred." The abbot of Fleury goes on to state, that the remains were taken and buried in a wooden chapel at Hoxne, in Suffolk, where they remained "in terra defossus" for 33 years, and from thence removed to a larger church, also constructed of wood, at Bedrichesworth, (Bury,) in 903, at which time there was no sign of decomposition of the body. Here it rested in a splendid shrine, and received the homage of the pious. In the library at Lambeth is a manuscript entitled, "Vita et passio Sancti Edmundi," which relates that in A.D. 1010, in the thirtieth year of King Eldred, by reason of the invasion of Turkil, general of the Danes, St. Edmund's remains were removed to London, and in the third year following, according to Lydgate, back again to Bedrichesworth. In the "Registrum Cœnobii Sancti Edmundi," recited in the *Monasticon*, it says that on the way his body was entertained at Augre, in a wooden chapel erected for the purpose. The ancient road, it is well known, passes from London to Bury through Old Ford, Abbridge, Stapleford, Greensted, Dunmow and Clare. The place of entertainment agreeing with that on which the church of Greensted now stands, and which, till the reign of Henry II., formed part of the parish of Augre or Ongar. In 1728, Smart Lethellier, F.S.A., drew up an account of this wooden church, which was published in the *Vetusta Monumenta*, at which time there existed nearly entire the series of split trees which formed the four walls of the nave, since which a considerable portion of the old edifice has been removed. The east end opening into the chancel was pulled down to connect the two parts, as well as a large portion of the west end connecting it with the tower, which is used as the vestry; the south side has also been broken into, to form the modern entrance, leaving the north side the only fair specimen of the original building. The entire length of the shrine was 29 feet 0 inches, the breadth 14 feet. The sill rested on a low wall of brick, which formed the groundwork; the upper part of the frame consisted of rough-hewn timber, with a groove cut in the under part, and the uprights forming the walls, being cut in the form of a wedge at the top, by being inserted into the groove, were made fast by wooden pins. The series of the outer timbers were segments of the tree, with a board about two inches thick, taken from the middle, these boards probably serving for the interior lining of the shrine. There was no indication of the slightest ornament throughout, but merely a building having the best evidence of that primitive character, precisely suited for the purpose which tradition has assigned to it. On examining the state of the timber, during its recent demolition, it was too evident that neglect alone has been the cause of the serious inroads made on the otherwise sound timber, by the *Pinus Pectinicornis*, an insect well known to antiquaries, from its destructive powers on wood carvings, old books, &c., the larger sort attacking the stoutest timbers, and in a very short time reducing them to powder. It is this insect which has, in a very short time, rendered it absolutely necessary to remove the wooden portion of Greensted Church, and although efforts have been made to replace some of the old material, the portions rendered useless have been very considerable. Mr. Burkit entered at some length into the habits of the destructive insect, with a view to prove the necessity of using means, by washing the timber with some liquid obnoxious to the insect, that the present age should be guiltless of the charge of neglecting one of the most interesting memorials of past ages.

MR. HODGE'S COLLECTION OF AUTOGRAPHS.

DURING the first four days of this week, Messrs. Puttick and Simpson were occupied in disposing of this celebrated collection of original documents. The late Mr. Hodges, who formed it, resided chiefly at Frankfort, and the bulk of his interesting assemblage of letters was formed with facilities which only a Continental residence can afford. We extract from the elaborate catalogue issued by the auctioneers, a few of the most remarkable lots, with the prices they produced. Lot 12, Letter of P. Arstin, 2l. 6s. Lot

76, Letter of Boileau, 2l. Lot 119, Letter of Lord Byron, 2l. 14s. Lot 129, Letter of Calvin, 7l. 7s. Lot 125, Letter of Will. Camden, 2l. 2s. Lot 159, Letter of King Charles II., 3l. 7s. Lot 226, Signature of Edward IV., 4l. 4s. Lot 228, Letter of Queen Elizabeth, 5l. 12s. Lot 237, Letter of Erasmus, 4l. 10s. Lot 241, Letter of the Earl of Essex (Elizabeth's favourite), 2l. 12s. 6d. Lot 318, Letter of Abp. Grindal, 2l. 3s. Lot 326, Letter of Henrietta Maria, 2l. 3s. Lot 343, Henry VIII.'s Signature to a Letter, 2l. 5s. Lot 378, Letter of James II., 3l. 13s. 6d. Lot 452, Letter of Louis XVI., 2l. 2s. Lot 473, A Song in the autograph of Malherbe, 2l. 8s. Lot 483, Letter of Marie Antoinette, 2l. 8s. Lot 494, a part of a very interesting Letter of Mary, Queen of Scots, 4l. 10s. Lot 496, Letter of Mary, Queen of James II., 3l. 17s. Lot 513, Letter of Melancthon, 5l. 15s. Lot 525, Signature of Molière (stated to be the first which has been brought to public sale in England), 12l. 10s. Lot 548, Letter of Mozart, 2l. 7s. Lot 583, Account of the Dissection of Napoleon Bonaparte, signed by the medical officers, 8l. 12s. Lot 585, Letter of Barry O'Meara, giving particulars of a long conversation with Napoleon on the subject of his projected invasion of England, 9l. 9s. Lot 592, Letter of Nelson, 2l. 3s. Lot 594, a short Letter of Sir Isaac Newton, 3l. 17s. Lot 615, Letter of W. Penn, 4l. 10s. Lot 655, Letter of Racine, 2l. Lot 665, Letter of Sir Joshua Reynolds, 3l. Lot 681, Letter of Rubens, 5l. 15s. 6d. Lot 731, Letter of P. B. Shelley, on the subject of his children, 6l. 6s. Lot 737, the Autograph of Sir Ph. Sidney, 3l. 5s. Lot 831, Letter of St. Vincent de Paul, 3l. Lot 847, Letter of Horace Walpole, 2l. Lot 848, Letter of Sir Francis Walsingham, 5l. 5s. Lot 857, Letter of the Duke of Wellington, 2l. 3s. The other lots sold remarkably well.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Monday—Entomological, 8 p.m.—Pathological, 8 p.m.
Wednesday—Geological, 84 p.m.
Thursday—Zoological, 3 p.m.
Friday—Botanical, 8 p.m.
Saturday—Asiatic, 2 p.m.—Westminster Medical, 8 p.m.

FINE ARTS.

Songs, Madrigals, and Sonnets. Longmans.

ANOTHER of the pretty little Christmas books, with elegant ornamental coloured flower borders, "printed by means of wood-blocks," and vignettes in a style no less graceful. Some of the ornaments on green, orange, yellow, and other grounds, are quite as curious in the art which has produced them as they are pleasing to look upon. And well does the selection from our old lyrics deserve to be dressed out with such accompaniments. There are between fifty and sixty pieces from long-famed pens: from the immortal Shakspeare, the epic Milton, the touching Herick, the descriptive Drummond, the poetic Marlow, the amorous Sidney, the exuberant Spenser, and the sportive Wither, to the looser cavalier lays of Suckling and the effusions of later times. Altogether it is a charming bouquet. On a Calm-Sea Prospect, Bampfylde has a superb line—

"And birds of calm the distant waves explore;"

to which there is the rhyme, descriptive of the joy that awaits the Swain—

"Who quits ambition for contentment's lore;"

which probably suggested the opposite picture in the beautiful ballad of Amynta (written by one of the Minto family):—

"Ah! what had my youth with ambition to do?
Why left I Amynta—why broke I my vow?"

In an ode of Thomas Watson's, there is a happy turn of thought, not perhaps generally known or remembered (for it is the delight of such revivals as these to recall to us many exquisite poetical ideas of images): he asks—

"Tell me in what part
My Lady keeps her heart;"

And in one stanza—

"If in her eyes she bind it,
Wherein that fire was framed
By which it is inflamed,
I dare not look to find it.
I only wish it sight
To see that pleasant light."

The Duke of Buckingham's verses are but Sheffield ware; and Charles Best indulges much in the conceits so prevalent in that age; amid the genuine touches Tom Brown is jovial in a song recommending day-drinking as superior to night—

"Tis the sun ripe the grape,
And to drinking gives light:
We imitate him
When by noon we're at height;
They steal wine who take it
When he's out of sight."

For Wine and Wit fall
As their maker declines!"

Carew's song, "Ask me no more," is captivating, but too much known to require farther notice. Altogether, as the ladies say, "this is a love of a book" for a Christmas remembrance.

The Stowe Catalogue, Priced and Annotated. By H. Rumsey Forster. 4to. Bogue.

A COMPLETE record of one of the most memorable sales that ever took place in England, this volume is not only a reference treasure for many a future transfer of property, in the fine arts and articles of virtu, but is so well got up, and so abundantly embellished, as to possess intrinsic attractions of no common order. The history of many of the lots is extremely curious and interesting; and a number of the most remarkable are engraved in a manner to give a perfect idea of their forms and beauties. As a library book, it stands about the foremost of its class.

The Puppet Showman's Album is very personal and very clever, and whilst we are bound to censure every ebullition of the former offensive weapon, it is impossible, in this instance, to deny the talent with which it is wielded. The Burlesque imitations of popular writers, and the pictorial illustrations are congenially ludicrous.

BIOGRAPHY.

James Cowley Prichard, M.D.—Amongst the many eminent men whose loss it has recently been our melancholy duty to record, few will be more deeply regretted than Dr. Prichard, the author of "Researches into the Physical History of Mankind." The loss to that particular branch of natural science—Ethnology—which it was at once the study and delight of his life to cultivate, will be severely felt by all engaged in the pursuit of a science of such general interests, and which has so recently taken root amongst us, mainly through the influence exercised by writings of the lamented deceased, who has gone down to the grave full of years, and enjoying the respect and esteem of men in all professions and of all nations.

T. Wentworth Beaumont, Esq.—The death of this gentleman, in Hampshire, on Wednesday week, claims a notice here, as he was during a considerable portion of his life addicted to, and a friend of, literary and scientific pursuits.

M. Letronne, a name celebrated in the literature of France, and eminent throughout the civilized world as attached to Archaeological researches, has ceased to belong to the living. M. Letronne died last week in Paris, in the sixty-second year of his age.

THE DRAMA.

Drury Lane.—With the same company that was so successful last season, this theatre has again opened as a circus, under the direction of M. Dejean. The performances are altogether of a pleasing character; the training and docility of the horses comprising the stud being entitled to the chief praise, but many of the artists also deserving mention for the display of abilities of no ordinary kind in their respective walks and rides. The theatre has been tastefully fitted up; the troupe still possesses M. Franconi's Pyramus and Thisbe (quadrupeds); Mollés, Caroline, Clarke, and the two sisters Anato (bipeds); and the whole arrangement is so agreeable, that the suc-

cess and popularity of the undertaking will, no doubt, be as great as before.

Haymarket.—The Christmas entertainment at this theatre is a burlesque written by the Messrs. Brough, called *Camaralzaman and Badoura*, and is founded upon the well-known tale in the Arabian Nights. Mrs. Keeley as the *Pari*, and her husband as a *Djinn* of disreputable character, to whom, however, when she finds her union with the *Prince* to be out of the question she consents, upon his promising reformation, to be married, with Miss Horton as the *Prince*, had the principal parts allotted to them, and certainly not one joke or piece of fun was suffered to fall through their hands. Miss Horton made a most gallant *Prince*, and sang several parodies with great effect, and Mrs. Keeley danced the celebrated Shadow Dance, if not with all the grace and elegance of Cerito, with as much drollery as quite made up for what was wanting. The piece was deservedly successful, and embraced in its cast many of the clever artists of the establishment; but we missed the agreeable face and piquant manner of Miss Julia Bennett.

Princess's.—Here we have a clever harlequinade founded on the matrimonial adventures of Henry VIII, called *Bluff King Hal*; or *Harlequin and the Charmed Arrow*. The introduction is whimsical, burlesque, and grotesque, and proves that Mr. Rodwell is becoming quite as accomplished in this, as he is in other kinds of composition; it is at once well written and to the purpose, and some of the "hits" at passing and past events are not only extremely "telling," but "told." In the pantomime department, too, the fun is well kept alive, with Mr. Bologna, as *Harlequin*; Miss Fawcett, *Columbine*; Mr. Paulo, *Pantaloon*; Mr. Flexmore, *Clown*; and Mr. Le Barr, *Sprite*. They were all up to their business, and carried it on to a successful close, especial praise being due to Mr. Flexmore, who was comical and amusing as a *Clown* ought to be. In his mouth a song is out of place; but in his heels there is much clever imitation of popular dancers; his *travandaise* being very clever. Of the *Sprite*, Mr. Le Barr, we can only say that he reminded us of one of Robert Houdin's glasses—an inexhaustible tumbler. The scenery is generally good and appropriate, the dresses fanciful, the transformations pointed and well arranged, and the entire pantomime so excellent that it is sure to be very popular.

St. James's.—The Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays of the week have been devoted to the amusing nigger songs of Dumbolton's serenaders, and the other evenings to the necromancy and diablerie of Robert Houdin. Both entertainments have found much favour with the holiday sight-seers. On the 15th we hear that Auber's opera of *Le Domino Noir* will be produced, and that the orchestra has already been formed from the *élite* of the musical profession.

Lyceum.—Mr. Planche's new burlesque, *The King of the Peacocks*, is founded upon the Countess D'Anois' somewhat uninteresting story, *La Princesse Rosette*—the fanciful determination of a young princess to marry no one but *The King of the Peacocks*. The mission of her royal brother to discover him, and the treachery and misfortunes that prevent the lady's arrival at the court of her lover, till the moment when her brother's life is about to be sacrificed to the vengeance of the disappointed monarch, form the thread upon which are strung numerous jokes and parodies, that are broad without vulgarity, and that, wherever their wit may not be of the freshest or most pointed, command ready laughter by their daring absurdity. The cast comprised Madame Vestris, Misses Fitzwilliam, Howard, and Marshall; Messrs. Harley, Reeve, (whose personation of a May Fly was a most amusing "Episode of Insect Life," Selby, and H. Hall; and the scenery and decorations were more than worthy of the reputation of the theatre, than which no higher praise can be given. Among the striking features were a sailors' quadrille, and a dance of fairies with green scarves, which in a series of graceful evolutions were combined so as to produce the effect of waves, and the concluding tableau, which was formed by one of the most beautifully constructed pieces of machinery ever introduced

on the stage. The piece was most completely successful, and the audience would not be satisfied till the whole of the principal performers, the author himself, and even the "green dog with one ear," came forward to receive some of the loudest and most genuine plaudits that ever greeted well deserved success. We must not omit to mention that parodies on "Casta Diva," (Miss Fitzwilliam,) "There's a good time coming," (Madame Vestris,) and "The blessing of the Swords," from *Les Huguenots*, were introduced.

Adelphi.—No novelty; but what need of one when the theatre was already in possession of such Christmas fare as Mark Lemon's cleverly dramatized version of *Dickens's Haunted Man*, and the brothers Brough's amusing burlesque, the *Enchanted Isle*? The holiday folk, who crowded this favourite theatre, seemed to relish the provision mightily; and, with *Slasher and Crasher* for a finish, departed delighted with the entertainments submitted to them.

Olympic.—This theatre has again opened under the management of Mr. Davidson, and, we believe, direction of Mr. Spicer. It has been cleaned and prettily re-decorated during the recess, and an acting and efficient company, including Messrs. Leigh Murray, Compton, and Mrs. Stirling, opened on Boxing Night, with Goldsmith's comedy, *She Stoops to Conquer*, Compton the *Tony Lumpkin*, and Mrs. Stirling *Miss Hardcastle*. The play was followed by a pantomime founded on the Battle of Hastings, and called *William the Conqueror*; or, *Harlequin Harold*; but history is so far departed from that instead of it coming to a battle, the introduction is terminated with the usual pantomimic transformations, and the bustle and fun are well sustained by Mlle. Vallee, *Columbine*, M. Chapino, *Harlequin*, Herr Cole, *Pantaloon*, Mr. Barnes, *Clown*, and Herr Seymour, *Sprite*. The scenery demands particular praise; it is new and good; the last scene especially so; and Alexander Lee's selection of the music is an admirable arrangement of popular airs, which have taken, and will keep their hold, of the people's ear. With judicious curtailment this pantomime will have its share of admirers. On the first night the house was capitally filled, and the performances went off with great élan.

Strand.—The Wizard of the North has opened his magic temple here, and is delighting numerous audiences with his feats of prestidigitation. His apparatus are all of the brightest and gayest appointment, for the concealment of their real or deceptive purposes, and some of his performances are as marvellous as entertaining.

Sadler's Wells.—One of Mr. Greenwood's *apropos* pantomimes, entitled *Harlequin and the World turned Upside Down*, or *Number Nip and the Enchanted Fountain*, and displaying all the originality, point, piquancy, good scenery, clever trickery, and aptitude for hitting folly as it flies, that so much distinguish this gentleman in this branch of dramatic art, is the holiday entertainment here. The introduction is very good, and the harlequinade as bustling as ever; and Miss Horne, and Messrs. Fenton, C. Stilt, Johnson, and R. Stilt, as *Columbine*, *Harlequin*, *Clown*, *Pantaloon*, and *Sprite*, keep the ball up. There is also a miniature clown, who is clever and amusing.

Marylebone.—A good pantomime, founded on the old melodrama of *The Hour of One*, or *the Knight and the Wood Demon*, has been so well put upon the stage, the scenery is so good, the tricks and transformations so numerous and laughable, the costuming and other accessories so excellent and appropriate, that *Harlequin Hardyknute* cannot fail to draw some of the enormous population surrounding it to the Marylebone theatre; if the inhabitants assemble as numerous as they did on the first night, the management will have no occasion to entice visitors from other quarters of the town, though their attendance would well repay them for their journey to this distant but well conducted place of amusement. The success on boxing-night was "immense."

Astley's, always a popular resort at holiday seasons, was made more than usually attractive on its re-open-

ing on Tuesday night, by the production of a new equestrian drama, of which the Roman Conquest of Jerusalem forms the main incident. The story affords great scope for the introduction of scenic effect, warlike groupings, combats, and the *et cetera* which are the principal features at this theatre; but on this occasion there was much praise due to the actors, particularly Mr. Fredericks, and Mr. Attwood, who both contributed greatly to the success of *The Wars of the Jews*; or *the Fall of Jerusalem*. Then followed the ever-astonishing and amusing *Scenes in the Circle*, and lastly, the equestrian comic Christmas Pantomime of *Bold Robin Hood*, or *the Pretty White Horse and the Enchanted Princess of Sherwood Forest*. In this there is plenty to gratify the eyes and cause the wonderment of the spectators: *Harlequin*, *Clown*, *Pantaloon*, *Sprites*, and *Columbine*, keeping up an everlasting bustle. Batt's numerous and well trained stud earned their share of the applause and delight which crowned an excellent evening's entertainment of both young and old holiday visitors to the theatre on its successful re-opening.

Surrey.—The interior of this theatre has been beautifully remodeled and decorated by Mr. Hurwitz. It was re-opened to the public under new management on Boxing Night with a new melodrama, a new pantomime, and a new company; and if prosperity may be anticipated from the appearance of the theatre with all these novelties in their first blush on Tuesday last, there can be no question of it. We shall for the present only look to the Pantomime. It is founded on the pathetic ballad of Lord Lovel, and has Herr Deulin for its *Harlequin*, Mlle. Theodore, *Columbine*, Johnstone, *Pantaloon*, and Matthews, (the *Matthews*), *Clown*. It is, as such things ought to be, full of piquancy, is called *Harlequin Lord Lovel*; or, *Lady Nancy Bell and the Fairies of the Silver Oak*; and with its good and appropriate scenery, machinery, decorations, and dresses, is likely to be as popular as any of its competers.

Victoria.—Here we have only to record a sad accident from heavy pressure on a too frail staircase, in consequence of which a number of persons were precipitated into the area below, two boys were killed on the spot, and many of the other individuals seriously injured. We could not witness performances after such a catastrophe as this.

London Wednesday Concerts.—Amongst the most agreeable and attractive entertainments provided at this season of the year, none are more agreeable and attractive than the concerts held at Exeter Hall, under the above title. The sixth of the series took place on Wednesday last, and the general as well as special excellence of the programme drew an immense concourse to hear the performances. The first part consisted of selections from Auber's *Masaniello*, sung by Miss Stewart and Miss L. Pyne, Messrs. T. Williams, Sims Reeves, and Whitworth. These were followed by a violin solo, (*Il Tremolo*, by De Beriot,) performed by Master Rancheray, who is quite a prodigy, and proved himself a master of his instrument, playing with his left hand. The second part was of a miscellaneous character, including solos; French horn, M. Vivier, and pianoforte, M. Thalberg, and the Scotch song of the MacGregors' Gathering, splendidly sung by Mr. Sims Reeves, and rapturously encored. We see that Mr. Braham, our own unrivalled tenor, is announced for a duet with Mr. Reeves at a subsequent concert.

Covent Garden.—Report says that Mr. Delafield has returned from Paris, after concluding numerous and popular engagements for opening the ensuing season: and Rumour adds that Her Majesty's Italian theatre will be opened under the auspices of M. Vatel.

Holiday Sight.—At this season there are always many attractive and entertaining exhibitions and amusements open to the seekers of pleasure. Among the most worthy of these we may, without being invidious, point out—*The Cyclorama*, which is one of the most striking of Mr. Bradwell's clever designs. It is at once a music hall and movable picture gal-

lery; the painting now exhibiting being Lisbon before and after an earthquake; this has been painted by Messrs. Dawson, and displays a variety of very remarkable and startling effects. The Cyclopaema forms a portion of the Colosseum, where Paris by night is still a popular exhibition. — *The Panorama of the Mississippi* at Egyptian Hall is another sight. We have intended a particular notice of this huge labour, on miles of canvas, and to which no one can deny the title of unique; but it is difficult to get over a subject on so vast a scale, and like America itself, quite a prodigious and gigantic "spread." Another examination may perhaps enable us to discover Cabet's *Icaria*, somewhere on the banks, and thence to offer further details of the monster design. — *Burford's Panoramas* must not be forgotten by the sight-seekers, especially the new one of Pompeii; nor should the *Polytechnic*, with its variety of models and infinite amusements, be passed over; nor *Madame Tussaud's* splendid Waxwork Collection; nor the *Regent's Park Diorama*. And if having danced after and through these all day, more dancing is required, there are the *Waltham*, and *Laurent's* and the *Casino de Venice*, for the night.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

30TH DECEMBER, 1848.
O TIME, relentless Time! How fast
The years are flitting past!
As swift the circling seasons fly,
Each wreath some dream of happiness;
And we exclaim, with heavy sigh,
A year the more! a hope the less!
One hope? Alas, how many!
And sweetest, best of all!
The hope of keeping, like a precious token,
Love's chain, whose links are human lives, unbroken.
Oh Joy, thou phantom! How thy charms
Are gliding from our arms!
Closed as the fondly beaming eye,
Cold the kind hand we loved to press;
And we exclaim, with heart-felt sigh,
A year the more! a friend the less!
One friend? Alas, how many!
And if Fate leaves us none,
How tremblingly we cling to them, unknown,
How soon they to the same dark gulf are going!
Life, thou art the shadow! Death, in thee
Is the reality!
Thou tak'st our treasures to the sky,
While we gaze upward, and confess,
With sorrowful yet chaste sigh,
Heaven smiles the more! Earth smiles less!
Though the past years were dearer,
The future bring us nearer,
Each a step nearer to the rapturous greeting
Of souls long parted—to the immortal meeting!

ELIZABETH DABRY.

SONG.

FORGET ME NOT! 'tis all I ask,
In this lone world of thee;
Though far apart we ply our task,
Oh, sometimes think of me!
Yes, think of me! though many a day
Has flown since last we met;
In lonely hours the far away
May cheer thy memory yet.
Forget me not! In fortune's smile
When men shall speak thy praise,
There's one afar will pause the while,
To think on early days.
Yes! think of one whose earthly lot
Is dreary, dark, and lone;
Who treasures still that sunset spot,
Although its light be down.
Forget me not! I ask no more—
I ask but this of thee!
To feel on earth's remotest shore
Thou canst remember me?

S. J.

VARIETIES.

An ancient, highly-ornamented Octagonal Font has been rescued from a half-hidden position in a recess of the wall in St. James's Church, Taunton. Five of the sides are in good preservation; it is supposed to be of the date of the church—the 13th century. The *Baths of Carnalla* are reported, in the German Journals, to have been discovered by an excavation at Baden Baden, situated under the market-place, in good preservation; and occupying a square of five thousand by three thousand German feet. How this area can have been so speedily ascertained we are not informed.

The Statue of the Duke of Wellington, by Mr. Milner, was on Tuesday week placed upon its granite pedestal, ten feet high, on the Green, near the river, in the Tower of London. The statue itself is about eight feet in height, and the costume military, with a cloak, draped, and hanging from the shoulder.

The *Representative system* seems to be gaining ground in England. The good and respectable title of *Reporter* is being rapidly merged in "Representative of the Press," and it was only this week that the death of a *Traveller* for a Soda Water manufactory was announced as that of a "Representative" of the firm.

A Suggestion for the Revenue.—The public curiosity is almost daily stimulated by the acknowledgment of sums of money sent to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as neglected Taxes, Conscience money, and so forth; and it is suggested that this might serve as a hint to open a Voluntary Loan, as was so productively done by William Pitt, into the coffers of which others, not quite so tenderly strung, might pour their offerings, in addition to the contributions of these negligent and soul smitten sinners. No doubt the amount would be considerable, even if it did not pay off the National debt.

City discovered in Asia Minor.—Dr. Brunner employed by the Porte in taking share in a census of the empire, has, it is stated, discovered the ruins of an ancient city, near Bosouk, on the confines between Cappadocia and Galatia. The site occupies half a league, and seven temples and several hundred houses are said to be standing in good preservation, whilst other buildings are choked up with rocks and debris. Some of the interior walls have been plastered, and the elders remember to have seen fresco paintings of trees, birds, &c., painted upon them. The ruins are to the south-east of the village of Ynnkelli, and the north of the village of Tschepeu.

Hurricane in Scotland.—On Saturday week, a severe hurricane visited the West of Scotland, and did great damage on the Clyde and throughout the county of Renfrew. Three young men were killed by the fall of a parapet at the Paisley-road Railway Terminus. The steamers were compelled to put back for shelter; and the storm at sea, towards the Irish coast, is stated to have been dreadful.

Catamaran.—A Mr. Alfred Hely has patented a vessel of this kind, for the preservation of life from shipwreck; and last week exhibited it (as is reported, with entire success) before Prince Albert at Portsmouth. It consists of flexible waterproof bags or cylinders, filled with articles of less specific gravity than water, and fastened together for use like a raft.

Hatching Eggs by Heat.—In our notice on the sea-serpent in last *Gazette*, we quoted from an old book published in 1742, by Dr. Owen. Among its very miscellaneous contents, we were amused with the following, where, after telling how chickens are hatched in Egyptian Ovens, he says, "It may as well be in Europe, if our bakers had the knack of it. The Duke of Tuscany has succeeded in the experiment."

Improvement.—A plan has been proposed in America for draining 1,000,000 of acres, called the Everglades in Florida, and covered during several months of the year with water, from two to seven feet deep. Half a million of dollars is the estimated cost, and it is offered to be raised if Congress will grant the reclaimed land to the projectors, who also promise many general advantages from the work.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

Mrs. NASHVILLE, the widow of the late lamented Dentist, whose scientific attainments had raised him not only high in his profession, but to eminence in the literature connected with it, has announced that, among the papers of her husband, he left a completed manuscript on the "Physiology and intimate structure of the Mouth and Teeth," which it is her intention to publish, by subscription, in an octavo volume, at a very early period. She adds, that in so doing she is actuated first, by the knowledge, that after a patient and laborious research, it was a long cherished wish of the deceased; and secondly, by the hope that it will prove advantageous to science generally, and to medical science in particular.

Mr. G. F. R. James, we hear, has in the press a work for juvenile readers, on the subject of early English history, called "John Jones's Tales for the little John Jones."

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

- Ainsworth's *Lancashire Witches*, 3 vols. post 8vo, boards, £1 11s. 6d.
Anderson's (Rev. R.) *Passages from Life of*, second edition, 12mo, cloth, 6s.
Architectural *Panorama of London*, cloth, 2s.
Bohn's *Standard Library*, vol. 42, cloth, 3s. 6d.
— *Antiquarian Library*, vol. 3, cloth, 5s.
— *Classical Library*, vol. 3, cloth, 5s.
Batten's (E.) *Treatise on the Law of Specific Performance of Contracts*, 14s.
Bradshaw's *Railway Almanack*, 2s. 6d.
Bremer's *Midnight Sun*, translated by Mary Howitt, post 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d.
Cedars of Lebanon; or *Biographies of the Great and Good*, 18mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.
Chambers' *Journal*, vol. 10, cloth, 4s. 6d.
Christmas Eve, a *Story of Little Anton*, square, cloth, 2s. 6d.
Ellis' *Anatomy*, Part I., second edition, 8vo, sewed, 12s. 6d.
Flowers' (Rev. W. B.) *Henry of Eichenfels*, 18mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.
Gleanings from *Many Fields*, 32mo, cloth, 1s. 6d.; gilt, 2s.
Grindrod's (R. D.) *Bacchus*, second edition, 8vo, cloth, 5s.
Hamilton's (F.) *Trials and Triumphs*, by Rev. J. Young, 3s.; gilt, 3s. 6d.
James' *Novels*, vol. 19, 8vo, cloth, 8s.
Longfellow's *Poems*, Essay, by Gilfillan, 16mo, cloth, 4s.
Lucilla Belmont, a *novel*, 3 vols, boards, £1 11s. 6d.
Ludlow's (J. M.) *Joint Stock Companies Winding-up Act*, 12mo, boards, 8s.
Milton's *L'Allegro*, illustrated by the Etching Club, folio, £3 3s.
Old Judge; or *Life in a Colony*, 2 vols. post 8vo, cloth, 21s.
Religious *Life in the Established Church*, 12mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.
Rising *Generation*, by J. Leach, 4to, 10s. 6d.
Sergrove's (Rev. J. B.) *Lectures on Popery*, second edition, 12mo, cloth, 6s.
Seventh *Vial*, second edition, fep. cloth, 7s. 6d.
Simpson's (J. P.) *Lily of Paris*, 3 vols. post 8vo, boards, £1 11s. 6d.
Woodcroft's (B.) *Sketch of Origin and Progress of Steam Navigation*, 4to, cloth, 12s.

DENT'S TABLE FOR THE EQUATION OF TIME.

[This table shows the time which a clock or watch should indicate when the sun is on the meridian.]

1848.	h. m. s.	1849.	h. m. s.
Dec. 30 . . .	12 3 0.6	Jan. 3 . . .	12 4 53.9
31 . . .	3 29.6	4 . . .	5 21.2
Jan. 1 . . .	3 58.0	5 . . .	5 48.1
2 . . .	4 26.1		

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We propose to begin the New Year No. of the *Literary Gazette* next Saturday, with a paper on the modern practices of Publication, Advertising, and Puffing, which, we trust, will throw some light upon subjects so generally interesting to the public.

Sir,—The Auckland Islands, to which you refer in the *Literary Gazette* of the 9th inst., stating them to be so called in honour of the present Lord Auckland, late Governor-general of India, were discovered by a Captain Bristow, the master of a South Sea whaler, in 1806; and he gave them the name they now bear in gratitude to the late Lord Auckland (who died in 1814), and who gave him, when a boy, admission into the school of Greenwich Hospital. Captain Bristow also named the fine harbour in the largest island of the group "Enderby," with what reference to the gentleman at present so patriotically and so laudably engaged in endeavours to restore the British South Sea fishery, I am unable to explain.

The *Beggar's Petition*.—"Pity the Sorrows," &c., was written by Dr. Joshua Webster, of St. Alban's, above eighty years ago, upon an individual of the name of Kinderley, (we believe), who had been reduced to poverty from an independent landed estate by the rascality of an attorney, and lived to be the "poor old Man," with trembling limbs, to about the age of fourscore and ten.

The *Literary Gazette* has no concern with the "hesitating stab at Campbell's memory."

Amphisbæna.—Yes, perfectly recollected; but Lucan's Chelydrus was not a Sea Serpent, only a Water Snake, emitting a disgusting odour, and not of huge dimensions.

The remarks on the Sea Serpent by an Anatomist must be reserved for next week's consideration.

The name for the letter on the Condition of the Medical Profession.

In our paper on the Sea Serpent last week, the parenthesis, middle col. p. 846, would have expressed our meaning more accurately if it said that Sir Everard Home, (doubting "like Prof. Owen," and not merely "like Prof. Owen") for it is by the sentence immediately preceding and the note, that the professor held the Stromas monum to have been of the *Basking Shark* genus, while Sir Everard conjectured it to be a *Squalus Maximus*.

Thanks to E. F. for his entertaining letter. We have no doubt that Professor Owen believes in the existence of Red Lions. In fact, all the authorities of the British Association have been aware of this heresy for several years—*dûte of dissenters in locis*; if the professor would only favour us with a physiological and anatomical demonstration of the Beast, it would gratify us beyond measure.—Ed. L. G.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, TRAFALGAR SQUARE.—NOTICE is hereby given to the Members and Students, that CHARLES ROBERT COCKERELL, Esq., R.A., the Professor of Architecture, will deliver his first lecture on Thursday evening next, the 4th of January, at eight o'clock, and his succeeding lectures on the five following Thursdays.

JOHN FRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A., Sec.

SOCIETY OF ARTS, JOHN STREET, ADELPHI.

THE EXHIBITION OF MODELS OF MACHINERY and improved recent inventions now open at the Society, and continue open every day except Saturdays, between the hours of Ten and Four o'clock. By Tickets to be had gratis of Members and Exhibitors, and the following:—J. Cundall, 12, Old Bond Street; Hotchkiss and Co., 64, Charing Cross, and 127, Long Acre; J. Tennant, 19, Strand; R. Henson, 70, Strand; J. Penn, Newgate Street; and Dean and Co., London Bridge.

ROYAL MANCHESTER INSTITUTION.

AN EXHIBITION OF SPECIMENS OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE, MANUFACTURES, and the FINE ARTS. Parties wishing to exhibit, are requested to send, on or before the 15th day of January, a LIST of the WORKS INTENDED for EXHIBITION and to state as nearly as possible, the superficial space the works will occupy, particularly the number, description, or name of article, fabric, height, greatest width, greatest depth, and price, if on sale; name and address of maker, and name and address of exhibitor. The carriage to Manchester will be paid on articles sent by persons invited to exhibit; the carriage to London must be paid by contributors. All works to be sent so as to arrive by the 1st February next. The exhibition will open on the 1st March, and close at the end of June. The specimens must remain till the close of the exhibition, with the exception of textile materials, which may be changed or removed in such form and manner as may be arranged between the council and the exhibitors. The specimens sent for sale must remain till the close of the exhibition, or the time when the same can be removed, as above mentioned. Further particulars may be known on application to the honorary secretary.

GEO. WAREING ORMEROD, Hon. Sec.

ARCHITECTURAL PUBLICATION

A SOCIETY.—The Committee having made a selection of works for publication, the list can be obtained of the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. Thomas L. Donaldson, Bolton Gardens, Russell Square; or of the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Wyatt Papworth, 10, Caroline Street, Bedford Square.

Members are requested to take notice, that, in order to determine the number of copies to be printed, the subscription books will be closed on 1st of January next.

ED. J. DENT, by distinct appointments, Watch and Clock Maker to the Queen, H. R. H. Prince Albert, and H. L. M. the Emperor of Russia, having greatly increased his stock of WATCHES and CLOCKS to meet the purchases made at this season of the year, most respectfully requests from the public an inspection of his various assortments. Ladies' gold watches, with gold dial, and jewelled in four holes, 8s. each; gentlemen's ditto, enamel dial, 10s. 6s.; youths' silver watches, 4s. 6s.; substantial and accurately going silver lever watches, jewelled in four holes, 4s. 6s.—**E. J. DENT,** 82, Strand; 83, Cockspur Street; and 24, Royal Exchange (Clock-Tower Area).

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